



The City of Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

Final Report

October 23, 2020

Provided to:

The Everett, WA Districting Commission

Submitted by:

Tony Fairfax, Districting Master

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1.0 Background & Redistricting Criteria

In 2018, the City of Everett passed a referendum to move from a voting system with seven city council members elected at-large to a system with two elected at-large and five city council members elected within single-member districts. In order to facilitate this process, the city created a nine-member Districting Commission (eight members selected by the city, and one member selected by the commission) and hired a Districting Master (Tony Fairfax) to develop the city's first districting plan. The commission members included:

- Mary Fosse
- Chris Geray (Vice Chair)
- James Langus
- Ethel McNeal
- John Monroe
- Kari Quaas
- Simone Tarver (Chair)
- Julius Wilson
- Benjamin Young

Redistricting Criteria

The laws governing districting (i.e., redistricting) for the city of Everett, WA are derived from several sources including, the U.S. Constitution, Federal Legislation (specifically the Voting Rights Act), Washington State constitution (including the Washington State Voting Rights Act), and the city of Everett, WA redistricting criteria. The Districting Commission via the Districting Master followed traditional redistricting criteria¹ as well as the subsequent legal redistricting codes and guidelines during the development of all plans, including:

Washington State Constitution's/Code Redistricting Criteria (RCW 29A.76.010)

(4) The plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each internal director, council, or commissioner district shall be as nearly equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the municipal corporation, county, or special purpose district.

(b) Each district shall be as compact as possible.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) Population data may not be used for purposes of favoring or disfavoring any racial group or political party.

(e) To the extent feasible and if not inconsistent with the basic enabling legislation for the municipal corporation, county, or district, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

¹ Traditional Redistricting Criteria or Principles are acceptable guidelines that have been formulated out of court cases over several decades. Although there are many criteria, they primarily center on equal population, contiguity, compactness, minimizing political subdivision splits, preservation of communities of interest, and preservation of district cores.

Washington State Voting Rights Act (RCW 29A.92.050)

(3) If a political subdivision implements a district-based election system under RCW 29A.92.040(2), the plan shall be consistent with the following criteria:

(a) Each district shall be as reasonably equal in population as possible to each and every other such district comprising the political subdivision.

(b) Each district shall be reasonably compact.

(c) Each district shall consist of geographically contiguous area.

(d) To the extent feasible, the district boundaries shall coincide with existing recognized natural boundaries and shall, to the extent possible, preserve existing communities of related and mutual interest.

(e) District boundaries may not be drawn or maintained in a manner that creates or perpetuates the dilution of the votes of the members of a protected class or classes.

The city of Everett, WA Criteria for the Districting Master & Districting Commission

The Districting Master will be responsible for:

Obtaining current Census data and drawing district boundaries to ensure that each district contains approximately the same total population within a +/- 5% threshold of the mean.

Obtaining shape files of the city limits and ensuring that the boundaries are compact and contiguous.

Avoiding splitting (or "cracking") concentrated populations of racial or ethnic minorities into more than one district.

Drawing district boundaries that follow existing voting precinct boundaries and obtaining shape files from Snohomish County that contain the city's voting precincts.

The Districting Commission will conduct public hearings, and provide the Districting Master with the following information:

The location of existing recognized natural boundaries.

The location of existing communities of related and mutual interest.

Whether the Districting Master should attempt to draw districts to minimize the instances of more than one incumbent residing in the same district, or whether the Districting Master is free to ignore incumbency.

The Districting Master will incorporate; location of existing communities of related and mutual interest into proposed maps, location of existing recognized natural boundaries, and information gathered from public/community hearings. The Districting Master may also consult with the city's special outside legal counsel on applicable legal requirements.

2.0 Districting Commission Major Activities

A summary of the activities of the nine-member Districting Commission and Districting Master leading to the development of the final plan include:

- 1) Redistricting Training for the commissioners by the Districting Master
- 2) Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA of neighborhoods by the Commissioners
- 3) Determination and submission of suggestions on the location of district cores from the Commissioners
- 4) Summarization and collation of the district core suggestions by the Districting Master
- 5) Selection of district cores by the Commissioners
- 6) Expansion around districts cores using districting criteria to develop initial draft plans (A-1 to A-3, and B1) by the Districting Master
- 7) Development of online interactive map review capabilities (using ArcGIS Online) for the preliminary plans by the Districting Master
- 8) Review of socioeconomic attributes of Everett, WA of precincts and study of interactive draft plan maps by the Commissioners
- 9) Submission of comments on initial draft plans (A-1 to A-3, and B1) from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 10) Creation of alternative draft plans (A-4 to A-6, B-2) by modifying initial draft plans (A-1 to A-3, and B1) using commissioner's comments by the Districting Master
- 11) Summarization of comments on second alternative draft plans from the commissioners by the Districting Master
- 12) Development of plan A-7 to accommodate comments of initial and alternative draft plans by the Districting Master
- 13) Submission of comments on plan A-7 from the commissioners to the Districting Master
- 14) Development of plan A-8 to accommodate comments of plan A-7 (in addition to initial and alternative draft plans) by the Districting Master
- 15) Approval of plan A-8 by the commissioners to become the proposed final draft plan
- 16) Presentation and receipt of comments and questions on plan A-8 at six public meetings
- 17) Analysis and discussion of public meeting comments and questions
- 18) Development of plan A-9 considering analysis and public comments
- 19) Approval of plan A-9 by the Districting Commission
- 20) Development of final report on plan A-9 and submission to the city along with necessary electronic files pertaining to Final Plan A-9 by the Districting Master

3.0 Plan Development Process

All of the plans that were developed followed traditional districting criteria as well as relevant redistricting laws and guidelines,² including:

Equally Populating the Districts within an acceptable Deviation

The central criterion that launched modern-day redistricting is to equally populate political districts in order to adhere to the “Equal Protection Clause” that extends from the U.S. Constitution.³ However, the courts have ruled that legislative and local districting plans will not violate the “Equal Protection Clause” if the smallest to largest populated district (overall range) does not have a deviation percentage greater than ten percent (10%) from the ideal population size.⁴ The Districting Commission has refined this criterion to include +/- 5% for each district. Throughout the development of all plans, districts were held within the 10% overall range and +/- 5% population deviation from the ideal. Specifically for Everett, WA, the ideal district population size is 20,604 (using 2010 Census data), 10% is 2,060 persons while 5% is 1,030 persons. Thus, the population of each district should fall between 19,574 and 21,634. During the development of all plans, the district population was held within the acceptable deviation range for the city of Everett, WA.

Districts that are Geographically Contiguous

The Courts have ruled that all parts of the district must be geographically connected to each other or contiguous. There are exceptions to this criterion. Island land area of a jurisdiction can be connected to a district by water as well as annexed land regions. A specific exception for the city of Everett, WA, is the noncontiguous area to the east of the city, Lake Chaplain. This area ultimately was attached to one of the districts.⁵ Thus, this area will not be contiguous with the other parts of the district. However, this is an acceptable exception to the contiguity criteria. Excluding the Jetty Island area (another water body exception) and Lake Chaplain, all areas of the districts are contiguous.

Compact Districts

The geographic dispersion and irregularity of the district boundaries have been scrutinized by the Courts. The term used to describe this dispersion and irregularity is called compactness. In order to quantify this geographically, compactness measures have been created. The Courts have ruled that a geographically compact district is generally beneficial to voters, while a noncompact district “may” be an indicator of a gerrymandered district⁶. For example, a district shaped like a circle or a square would be considered extremely geographically compact. Traditionally, most districts have some imperfections or irregularities in their shape. Nonetheless, the more bizarre the district shape, the less likely it is to be

² Caliper’s Maptitude for Redistricting was the primary redistricting software used to develop each plan. ESRI’s ArcGIS desktop software was used to generate the presentation maps.

³ The court case *Avery v. Midland County*, 390 U.S. 474 ruled that local government districts had to be roughly equal in population and follow the same concept found under the case *Reynolds v. Sims*.

⁴ Ideal or average district population is calculated by dividing the jurisdictions population by the number of districts within the plan.

⁵ Lake Chaplain was found to connect to the city via water pipelines that travel to the city to the neighborhoods of Riverside and Lowell. Therefore, Lake Chaplain was attached to District 1 that contains Riverside.

⁶ Gerrymandered districts refer to districts that have been configured to favor or disfavor a particular party or class of voter.

compact. During the development of all plans, district boundaries were developed to be reasonably compact or better.

However, low compactness scores may be attributed to the irregular shape and boundaries of the jurisdiction. The southern jurisdictional areas of Everett, WA, is an example of this occurrence. The lower compactness measurement of the southern area district (District 5) is mostly due to the irregular jurisdictional shape of the Silver Lake neighborhood.

Minimizing Political Subdivision Splits

One of the commonly accepted traditional redistricting criteria is to minimize political subdivisions splits. This criterion usually includes minimizing splits of counties, cities, precincts, and voting tabulation districts (VTDs)⁷. During the development of all plans, precincts were left intact and not split in any plan.

Prioritization of Preserving Neighborhood Communities of Interest within Districts

According to a 2018 city-wide study of Everett, WA, approximately 75% of those survey selected “Existing Neighborhoods” as the primary communities of interest to preserve. Consequently, the development of the final plan incorporated the preservation of neighborhoods within districts (see Figure 3-1).⁸ Although splitting neighborhoods was a priority, Everett precincts overlap and split neighborhoods. Thus, it was inevitable that there would be several split neighborhoods included in all of the developed plans.

Preserving of other Communities of Interest within Districts

According to the 2018 city-wide study of Everett, WA, the second-ranked community of interest surveyed by the citizens was “other.” However, the third, fourth, and fifth-ranked communities of interest were “Cultural Communities” (language was used as a proxy since no dataset was available for cultural communities), “Income groups,” and “housing types,” respectively. Each of these communities of interests or their socioeconomic attributes were considered when developing the plans.

Selection of the District Cores for the City

Maintaining or preserving district core areas as previously drawn is consider one of the traditional redistricting criteria. However, since Everett, WA is converting from an at-large system to a hybrid system that contains five single-member districts, district cores do not exist. Thus, the first step in the plan development process was to establish the initial district core areas for the districts.

⁷ Voting Tabulation Districts are analogous to precincts, however, they always follow census block boundaries. Precincts, however, may split census blocks. Everett, WA precincts are aligned with VTDs, such that VTDs can be used as a proxy for precincts during plan development. There were some areas of the city that had been annexed between 2010 and 2020 and deviated from the 2010 VTDs. However, all four of those areas except for one contained zero population in 2010. The fourth area splits a census block that contains 130 persons and even if the full amount (130 persons) is added to the district (District 5), it continues to be within the acceptable population deviation for the district.

⁸ There exist areas of the city that are not included in a specific neighborhood. Examples include areas in the port as well as industrial areas.

The district cores, in essence, were the seeds of the district. They represented various sections where each district would form and are usually located in different geographic areas of the city. Although not mandated, it is assumed that district cores will usually remain intact over multiple redistricting cycles.

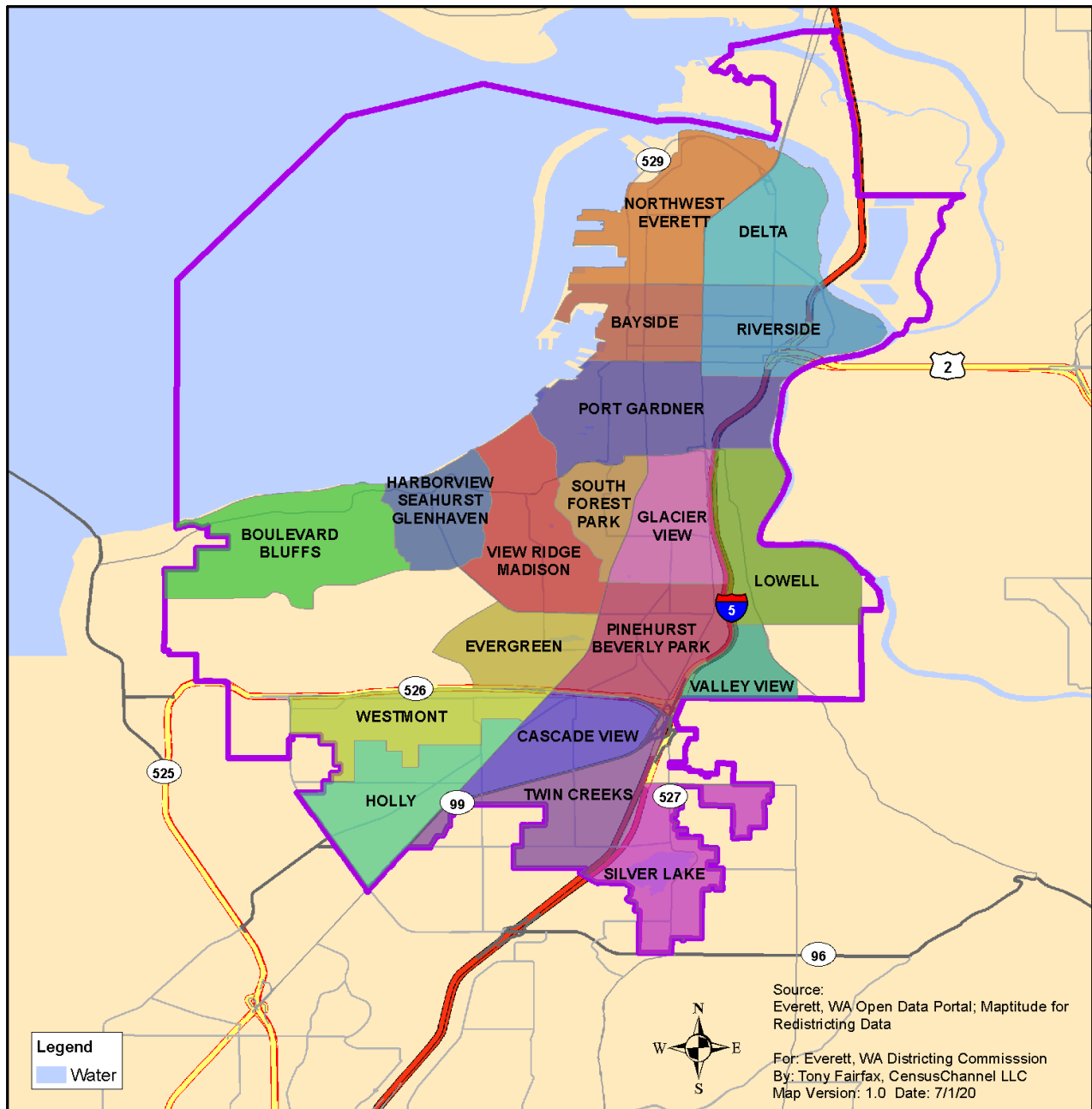


Figure 3-1 Everett, WA Neighborhoods

The commissioners deliberated and ultimately selected five core areas: Delta neighborhood, Lowell neighborhood, Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison neighborhoods, Casino Road within the Westmont neighborhood, and the Silver Lake neighborhood. Figure 3-2 presents the district cores that were selected for the city.

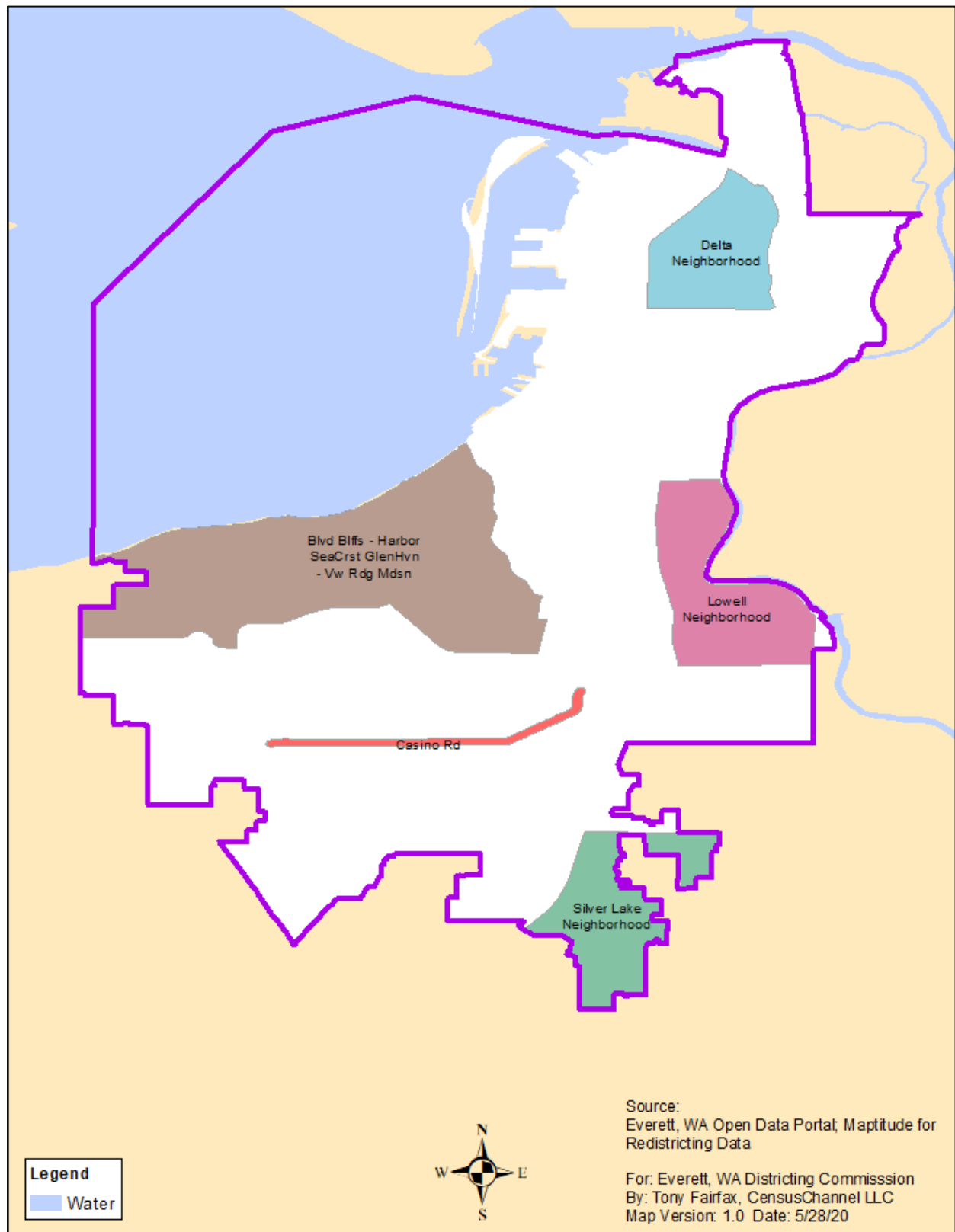


Figure 3-2 Everett, WA District Cores

4.0 Preliminary Plans & Public Forums

Preliminary Plans

The overall strategy for plan development was to start with general or larger areas and move to more detailed or smaller areas. In essence, maps were initially configured using neighborhoods, then later precincts. To assist the commissioners with their districting decisions, they were provided with neighborhood maps depicting various socioeconomic attributes. These attributes represented potential communities of interests (that corresponded to the characteristics listed in the city-wide survey).

Figure 4-1 shows a single sample map; however, 11 different neighborhood maps were provided to the commission for review and analysis. They included: Total 2010 Population, College Degree%, No High School Degree%, # of Businesses, Housing Median Year Built, Median Household Income, Another Language% (other than English), Diversity%, Minority%, Renter%, Tapestry Segmentation⁹

After the selection of the district cores, several initial preliminary plans were generated by expanding around the cores, and presented to the commission. The commissioners provided comments on the advantages and disadvantages of each plan (Plans A-1 to A-3, and B-1).¹⁰

From those comments, the Districting Master developed a new set of alternative plans (Plans A-4 to A-6, B-2). During this process, the commission was provided with precinct-level socioeconomic maps similar to the neighborhood maps using precincts. The commission used these maps to provide more detailed comments. The commission was also provided access to an online interactive ArcGIS mapping system with each plan added as a layer. The system enabled the commissioners to zoom and view streets, landmarks, and other data.

A new set of comments were provided by the commissioners on the second set of alternative plans. These comments were incorporated into an initial proposed draft final plan, A-7. Further comments on Plan A-7 were integrated to produce Plan A-8, the proposed final draft plan (see Figure 4-2).

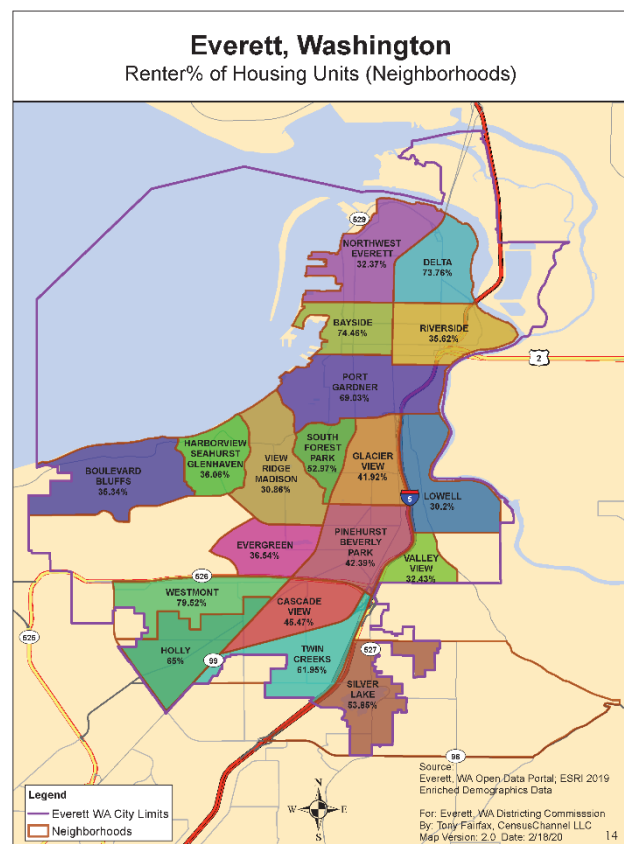


Figure 4-1 Everett, WA Neighborhood Renter%

⁹ ESRI's GeoEnrichment services were used to estimate the recent socioeconomic attributes of neighborhoods and later the precincts. Tapestry Segmentation is ESRI's classification of lifestyle for a specific area using simple descriptive terms (e.g. Exurbanites or Urban Chic).

¹⁰ The plan labeling scheme designated similar plans using the same alpha character. When there was a significant difference, the alpha character changed to the next value.

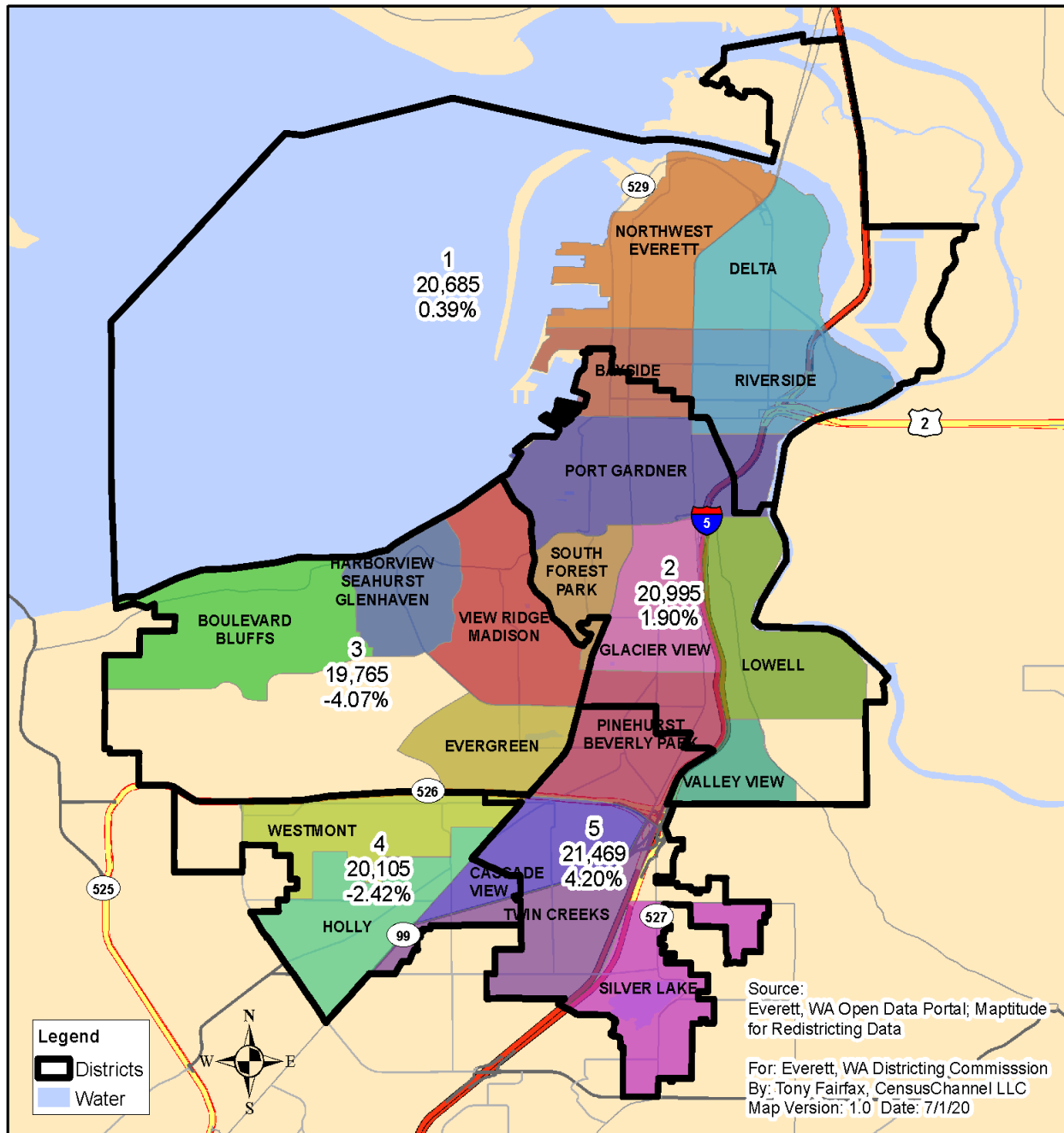


Figure 4 – 2 Everett, WA Plan A-8

Public Forums

The proposed final draft Plan A-8 was presented to the public during six Zoom meetings. Comments and questions were provided by the public. From those, the Districting Master categorized three groups of public comments for analysis that could result in modifying or altering Plan A-8:

- 1) Delta/NW Everett & East/West Combination – Several comments centered on separating the NW Everett neighborhood from the Delta neighborhood. The concern focused on merging Delta with a higher turnout and a more influential neighborhood in NW Everett. Although this was analyzed previously, additional analysis was performed by the Districting Master. This analysis compared Plan A-8’s District 1 to a reasonable Delta to Lowell southern-based district configuration. The analysis centered on the 2018 and 2019 elections, and once again, the results revealed that the difference in voter turnout in the districts was insignificant (less than 392 votes for either election).

The second part of these comments entailed a belief that the east side of Broadway (i.e., Delta and Riverside) had been neglected with no representation, and without separating the sides, the east would continue to be ignored. Therefore, the Districting Master analyzed the voter turnout on the east and west side of Plan A-8’s District 1. The results were that in 2018 the east side showed a larger voter turnout than the west side (by 54 votes), and in 2019 the west side showed a larger turnout than the east side (by 231 votes). Thus, the east and west sides are balanced in turnout. In fact, viewing population growth, it was found that the east is increasing faster than the west side.

- 2) District 2 Neighborhood Combination – Another set of comments/questions focused on District 2. The comments were that District 2 consisted of disparate neighborhoods placed in one district. However, the analysis showed that there were several socioeconomic commonalities between the neighborhoods contained within District 2. Commonalities included: median year built for housing for most of the neighborhoods were in the 1960s (4 of 7), those speaking another language in addition to English hovered under 18% (5 of 7), and median household incomes were similar with the majority around \$50K-60K (4 of 7).
- 3) Future District Population Growth – The last category of comments pertained to whether Plan A-8 considered the population growth of various areas in the city. The commission had discussed population growth during previous meetings and decided to table any decision until after the public comments. In prior meetings, it was discussed that the reduction of population deviations in District 4 and District 5 could be achieved by moving a single precinct, precinct 40. This alteration would also lower the population in District 5 to allow for greater population growth. Since District 5 was the fastest-growing district, it would be reasonable to reduce the population deviation in preparation for the 2020 Census. In addition, the Districting Master found that there was no significant demographic change in either district, and precinct 40 could be placed within either District 4 or District 5. District 3 was analyzed as well; however, there was no possible configuration change to reduce its population deviation other than splitting South Forrest Park approximately in half or splitting an additional neighborhood.

The commission considered the public comments and reviewed all of the analysis, and determined that the third category option would be implemented. Therefore, precinct 40 was moved from District 5 and placed into District 4. This modification, along with a technical adjustment of a single precinct, resulted in the Final Plan A-9 ¹¹. Plan A-9 is shown in Figure 4 – 3.

¹¹ During this modification of Plan A-8, there was also a technical adjust made to precinct 12 and precinct 18. Three census blocks were moved from precinct 18 and placed into precinct 12 to match a recent precinct adjustment. The Final Districting Plan A-9 includes the technical adjustment.

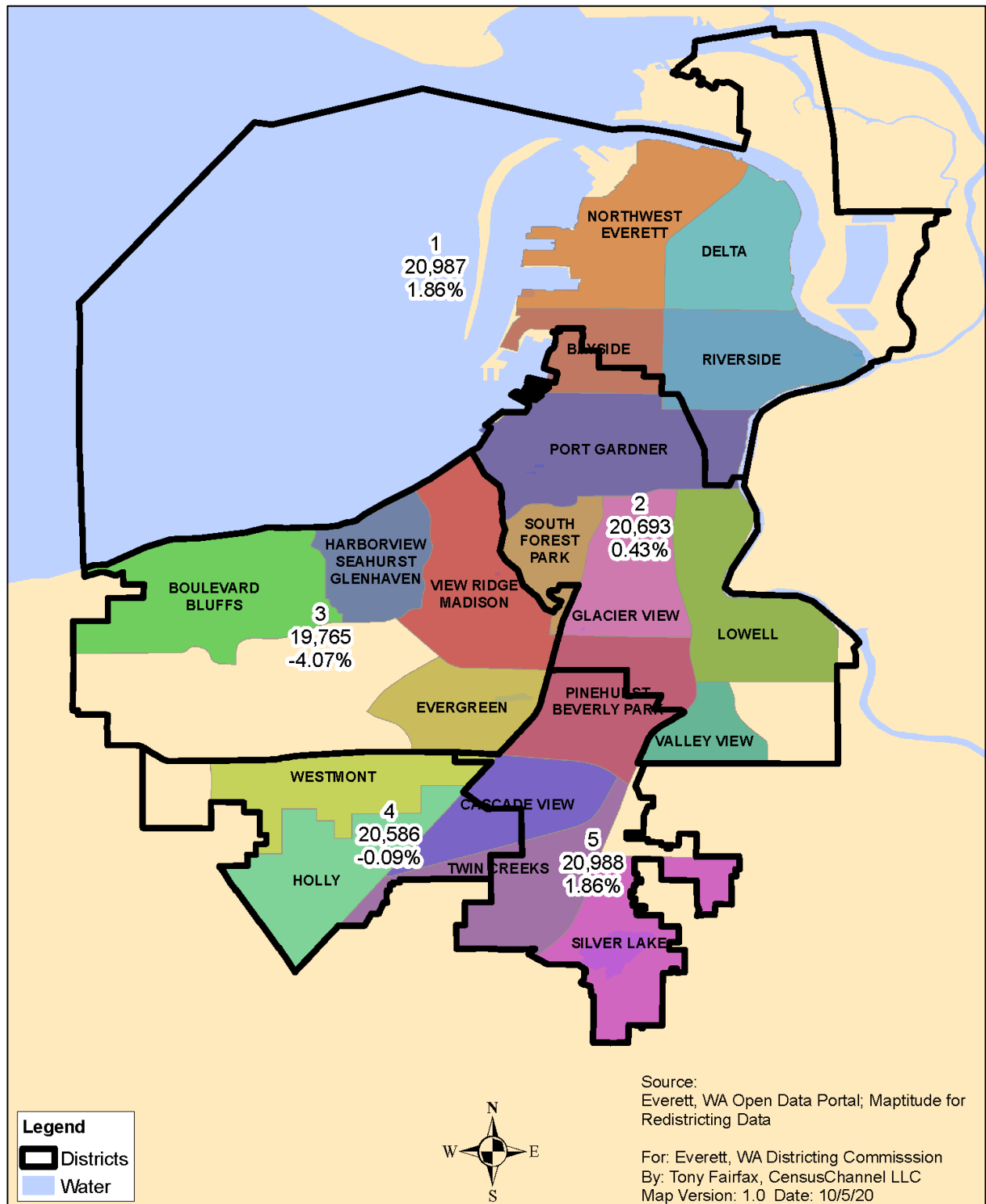


Figure 4 – 3 Everett, WA Final Districting Plan A-9

5.0 Final Districting Plan A-9

Final Districting Plan A-9 includes the following demographic and socioeconomic characteristics:

District Population & Deviation Statistics

Plan A-9's overall population deviation was 5.93% and fell well within the acceptable 10% range. Each district also existed within the specified +/-5% deviation criteria. The following tables pertaining to Plan A-9 presents demographic 2010 Census totals, voting age populations (VAP)¹², and deviation statistics.

Table 5 - 1 Plan A-9 2010 Census Total Population and Deviation Statistics									
Dist	TTLPop	Dev	Lat	Wht	Blk	Ind	Asn	Pac	Min
1	20,987	383	2,319	15,544	770	307	980	243	5,443
2	20,693	89	1,969	16,118	770	303	711	70	4,575
3	19,765	-839	2,015	14,438	580	174	1,646	118	5,327
4	20,586	-18	5,442	10,753	995	165	2,215	156	9,833
5	20,988	384	2,850	13,636	806	180	2,397	125	7,352
Table 5 - 2 Plan A-9 2010 Census Total Populations and Deviation Statistics%									
Dist	TTLPop	Dev%	Lat%	Wht%	Blk%	Ind%	Asn%	Pac%	Min%
1	20,987	1.86%	11.05%	74.06%	3.67%	1.46%	4.67%	1.16%	25.94%
2	20,693	0.43%	9.52%	77.89%	3.72%	1.46%	3.44%	0.34%	22.11%
3	19,765	-4.07%	10.19%	73.05%	2.93%	0.88%	8.33%	0.60%	26.95%
4	20,586	-0.09%	26.44%	52.23%	4.83%	0.80%	10.76%	0.76%	47.77%
5	20,988	1.86%	13.58%	64.97%	3.84%	0.86%	11.42%	0.60%	35.03%
Table 5 - 3 Plan A-9 2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics									
District	VAP	Dev	LatVAP	WhtVAP	BlkVAP	IndVAP	AsnVAP	HwnVAP	MinVAP
1	16,516	1.86%	1,400	12,911	608	250	767	138	3,605
2	16,975	0.43%	1,289	13,730	628	255	574	49	3,245
3	15,057	-4.07%	1,192	11,554	400	128	1,283	72	3,503
4	15,281	-0.09%	3,314	8,811	770	132	1,709	105	6,470
5	15,775	1.86%	1,682	10,962	581	141	1,814	93	4,813
Table 5 - 4 Plan A-9 2010 Census Voting Age Population (VAP) and Deviation Statistics%									
District	VAP	Dev%	LatVAP%	WhtVAP	BlkVAP%	IndVAP%	AsnVAP%	HwnVAP%	MinVAP%
1	16,516	1.86%	8.48%	78.17%	3.68%	1.51%	4.64%	0.84%	21.83%
2	16,975	0.43%	7.59%	80.88%	3.70%	1.50%	3.38%	0.29%	19.12%
3	15,057	-4.07%	7.92%	76.74%	2.66%	0.85%	8.52%	0.48%	23.26%
4	15,281	-0.09%	21.69%	57.66%	5.04%	0.86%	11.18%	0.69%	42.34%
5	15,775	1.86%	10.66%	69.49%	3.68%	0.89%	11.50%	0.59%	30.51%

Source: 2010 Census Data via Maptitude for Redistricting for Plan A-9

Note: Dist: District Number, TTLPop: Total Population, Dev: Deviation, Lat: Hispanic or Latino, (Except for minority, the following are not-Hispanic race fields) Wht: White, Blk: Black, Asn: Asian, Hwn: Pacific Islander, Min: Minority

Citizen Voting Age Population

The 2014-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year dataset was used to determine the Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) for each district within Plan A-9. The CVAP dataset provides a more accurate depiction of the number of persons who have the potential to register and vote (i.e., only citizens who are above the age of 18 years are included). However, the ACS 5-year dataset is known as a

¹² Voting Age Population includes those persons above the age of 18.

“rolling survey,” and thus, ongoing surveys are performed over five years. It has no specific single year associated with the dataset. The closest understandable data point that is mentioned in some technical documents is the midpoint, in this case, 2016.¹³ Therefore, the 2014-2018 5-Year ACS “most likely” provides somewhat of a mid-decade timeframe estimate.¹⁴

Plan A-9 has the following population estimates using the 2014-2018 5-Year ACS dataset:

Table 5 - 5 Plan A-9 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) & Deviation Statistics									
District	CVAP	Dev	LatCVP 1418	WhtCVP 1418	NatCVP 1418	BlkCVP 1418	AsnCVP 1418	PacCVP 1418	MinCVP 1418
1	16,294	1.86%	1,291	12,973	92	598	635	90	3,321
2	16,335	0.43%	1,278	12,955	262	594	540	10	3,380
3	14,352	-4.07%	791	11,388	51	404	1,261	0	2,964
4	12,906	-0.09%	1,170	8,615	134	957	1,246	145	4,291
5	15,450	1.86%	1,331	10,732	111	631	1,932	69	4,718
Table 5 - 6 Plan A-9 Census' 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Citizen Voting Age Population (VAP) & Dev Statistics%									
District	CVAP	Dev%	LatCVP 1418%	WhtCVP 1418%	NatCVP 1418%	BlkCVP 1418%	AsnCVP 1418%	PacCVP 1418%	MinCVP 1418%
1	16,294	1.86%	7.92%	79.62%	0.56%	3.67%	3.90%	0.55%	20.38%
2	16,335	0.43%	7.82%	79.31%	1.60%	3.64%	3.31%	0.06%	20.69%
3	14,352	-4.07%	5.51%	79.35%	0.36%	2.81%	8.79%	0.00%	20.65%
4	12,906	-0.09%	9.07%	66.75%	1.04%	7.42%	9.65%	1.12%	33.25%
5	15,450	1.86%	8.61%	69.46%	0.72%	4.08%	12.50%	0.45%	30.54%

Source: Census Bureau 2014-2018 5-Year American Community Survey Data (Hispanic plus Not Hispanic race fields)

2020 Population Estimates

ESRI's 2020 data GeoEnrichment services were accessed and applied to obtain estimates of the current 2020 population and demographic statistics on the districts within Plan A-9.

Table 5 - 7 Plan A-9 Estimated 2020 Total Population								
District	Pop20	Lat20	Wht20*	Blk20	Ind20	Asn20	Hwn20	Min20
1	22,431	3,203	14,753	1,398	304	1,306	419	7,678
2	23,340	2,802	16,536	1,369	304	1,119	141	6,804
3	21,215	2,634	13,933	935	161	2,343	207	7,282
4	22,814	6,834	9,863	1,595	151	3,055	272	12,951
5	24,026	3,808	13,974	1,351	176	3,232	179	10,052
Table 5 - 8 Plan A-9 Estimated 2020 Total Population%								
Dist	Pop20	Lat20%	Wht20%*	Blk20%	Ind20%	Asn20%	Hwn20%	Min20%
1	22,431	14.28%	65.77%	6.23%	1.36%	5.82%	1.87%	34.23%
2	23,340	12.01%	70.85%	5.87%	1.30%	4.79%	0.60%	29.15%
3	21,215	12.42%	65.68%	4.41%	0.76%	11.04%	0.98%	34.32%
4	22,814	29.96%	43.23%	6.99%	0.66%	13.39%	1.19%	56.77%
5	24,026	15.85%	58.16%	5.62%	0.73%	13.45%	0.75%	41.84%

Source: ESRI's 2020 Data GeoEnrichment Services (Hispanic plus Not-Hispanic race fields)

¹³ The Census Bureau dissuades the use of the midpoint as a specific designation for its 5-Year ACS.

¹⁴ District data values were determined using processes in Maptitude known as disaggregation and aggregation.

Registered Voters and Turnout for the 2018 and 2019 Elections

Plan A-9 has the following estimated 2018 and 2019 registered voter and turnout statistics:

Table 5 – 9 Plan A-9 2018 and 2019 Registered Voters and Voter Turnout and %									
District	CVAP 1418	Reg Voters 2018	Reg Voters 2018%	Votes 2018	Votes 2018%	Reg Voters 2019	Reg Voters 2019%	Votes 2019	Votes 2019%
1	16,294	11,705	71.8%	7,988	68.2%	12,129	74.4%	5,103	42.1%
2	16,335	12,144	74.3%	8,128	66.9%	12,431	76.1%	5,049	40.6%
3	14,352	12,003	83.6%	8,266	68.9%	12,275	85.5%	5,177	42.2%
4	12,906	8,274	64.1%	4,628	55.9%	8,705	67.4%	2,464	28.3%
5	15,450	10,822	70.0%	6,813	63.0%	11,195	72.5%	3,975	35.5%

Source: Snohomish, WA Election Office Website for 2018 & 2019 Elections & Census Bureau's 2014-2018 5-Year ACS Data

Compactness Measures

Compactness was analyzed using three different measures, including Reock, Polsby-Popper, and Convex Hull. These measures are widely applied when comparing district compactness. All of the districts contained in Plan A-9 were found to be, at a minimum, reasonably compact (see Table 5-10).¹⁵ District 3 was shown to be the most compact with the highest scores on all three measurements (i.e., the highest score closest to the value of 1). District 5 was found to be the least compact on three out of the three measurements. However, District 5's compactness is lower due to the shape and configuration of the city's southern boundaries and not due to any nefarious or improper districting structure.

Table 5 – 10 Plan A-9 Compactness Measures			
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Convex Hull
1	0.43	0.35	0.80
2	0.33	0.31	0.82
3	0.60	0.54	0.88
4	0.48	0.36	0.76
5	0.31	0.18	0.64
Min	0.33	0.18	0.64
Max	0.60	0.54	0.88
Mean	0.43	0.35	0.78

Source: Maptitude for Redistricting Compactness Measurements on Plan A-9

Preservation of Communities of Interest

Importance was given to another traditional redistricting criterion, including preserving communities of interest. These included minimizing the splitting of neighborhoods and endeavoring to preserve common socioeconomic attributes within districts (taken from the city-wide survey). Since

¹⁵ Although not a true comparison, the range of compactness measures in Plan A-9 were contained within the range of the state of Washington's legislative district's compactness measures using the same three measures.

neighborhood boundaries and precinct geographies are usually generated by two different governmental entities with different objectives, they tend to occasionally overlap and split each other.¹⁶

Consequently, many of the neighborhood splits were due to precincts that split neighborhoods. When this occurred, in many cases, there was no alternative other than splitting the neighborhood since precinct were kept whole as the district building block. District 2 had the greatest amount of split neighborhoods and District 3 the least. Two of the splits in District 2 (Riverside & Port Gardner) contained only zero and seven persons, respectively (2010 population). Another split in District 2 leaves only 341 persons in South Forest Park out of the district (due to a split precinct). The split of Westmont leaves only five persons contained within District 5. Results from a manual¹⁷ review of the split neighborhoods within each district are presented in Table 5-11.

Table 5 - 11 Plan A-9 Neighborhood Splits		
District	# Split Neighborhoods	Neighborhoods Splits
1	3	Bayside, Port Gardner, Riverside
2	5	Bayside, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Port Gardner, Riverside, South Forest Park
3	1	South Forest Park
4	3	Cascade View, Twin Creeks, Westmont
5	4	Cascade View, Pinehurst Beverly Park, Twin Creeks, Westmont

Source: Maptitude for Redistricting Manual Visualization of Split Neighborhoods on Plan A-9

Socioeconomic Attributes

Several socioeconomic attributes that assisted in further defining the districts were analyzed using ESRI's 2020 GeoEnrichment Services. The district results are shown in Table 5-12.

Table 5 - 12 Plan A-9 Population Growth & Socioeconomic Attributes							
District	2010 To 2020 Growth%	Median Year Housing Built	# Businesses (SIC)	Median Household Income	College Degree%	Speak Other Language% (Oth Engl)	Renter%
1	6.89%	1948	758	\$58,771	38.37	19.17	51.23
2	12.79%	1966	1,578	\$58,792	35.02	14.55	55.76
3	7.34%	1978	448	\$83,492	44.04	22.57	32.48
4	10.98%	1988	654	\$50,823	25.91	41.27	68.49
5	14.47%	1986	864	\$68,320	38.28	31.38	47.85

Source: ESRI 2020 GeoEnrichment Services on Plan A-9, 2014-2018 ACS for those that Speak Another Language Other than English; SIC – Standard Information Code

¹⁶ Neighborhoods are developed largely by city planning departments and tend to be defined by local housing development areas. Precincts are developed by county or city elections departments/boards and are developed for the purpose of conducting elections. Because of these divergent missions, the two may overlap and split each other's boundaries.

¹⁷ The digital shapefiles of the precincts and the neighborhoods were slightly misaligned in certain areas. The misalignment eliminated the use of Maptitude for Redistricting's automated report analysis for neighborhood communities of interest. Instead, there was a manual visual review and counting of the splitting of neighborhoods.

District 1

District Core: Delta Neighborhood
2010 Population: 20,987
Population Deviation: 1.86%
2020 Est. Population: 22,431

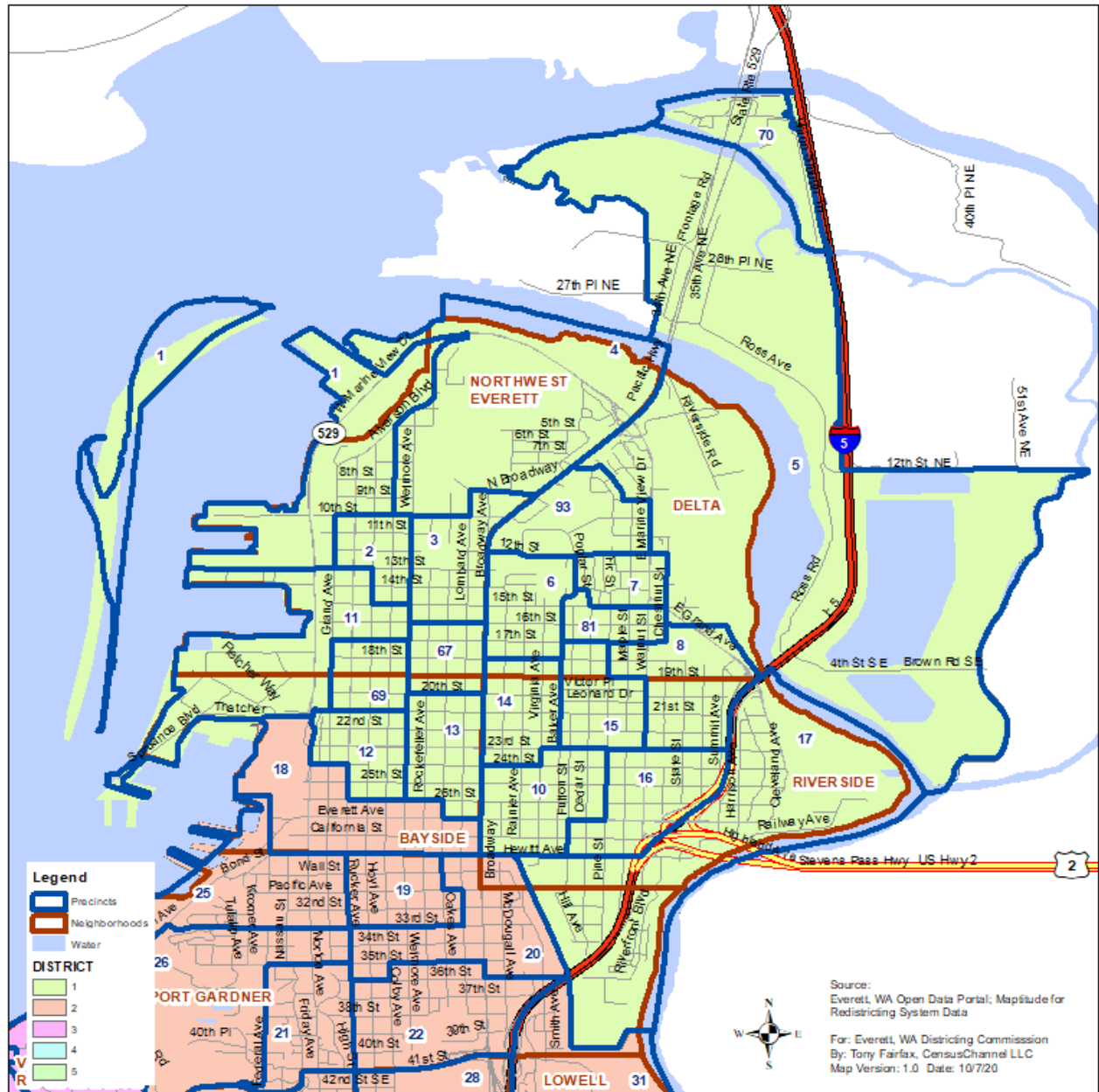


Figure 5 – 1 District 1

District 1 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 1 is a northern-based district with its core selected as the Delta neighborhood. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Bayside (part), Delta (whole), Northwest Everett (whole), Port Gardner (part), and Riverside (part). Only a small southwest corner of Riverside is not contained within the district (see Figure 5-2 red circle). This segment extends from Hewitt Ave to Pacific Ave (north to south) and Broadway to the boundary of precinct 17 (east to west). Precinct 17 contains a portion within Riverside that includes zero persons, according to the 2010 population.

Bayside is split above a stairstep shaped precinct (Precinct 18). In order to include the vast majority of Riverside, Bayside must be split (due to adhering to the equal population criteria). Precinct 18 provides a clear demarcation and tends to match the socioeconomic attributes of Port Gardner's northwest precincts' that are contained within District 2.

Part of Port Gardner is contained within District 1. This segment is necessary to be included since it is part of Precinct 17. In order to include the southern-eastern portion of Riverside (which extends to the Snohomish River), Precinct 17 must be contained within the district. The portion contained within Port Gardner includes seven persons, according to the 2010 population (see Figure 5-2 green circle).

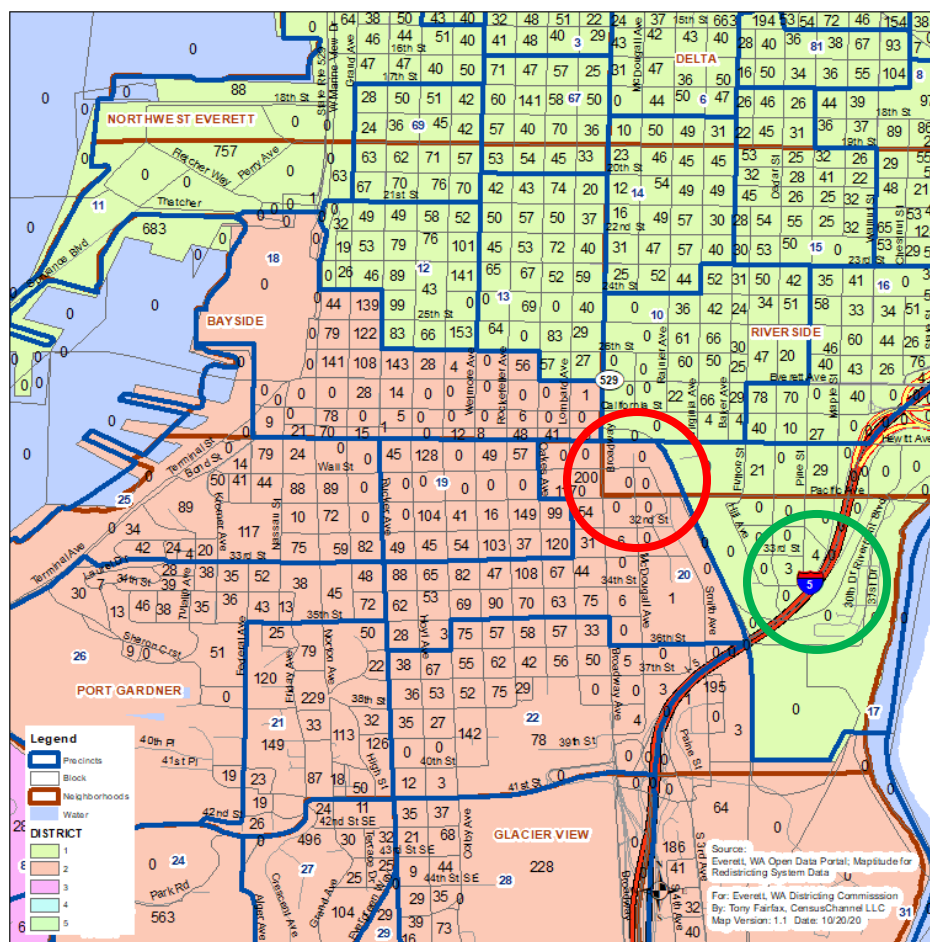


Figure 5 – 2 District 1 Southern Zoom w/2010 Block Population

District 1 is also characterized by being the location of the city's colleges, older housing structures (excluding the Delta neighborhood with newer rental structures), and moderate household income.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 1 include:

- Everett Naval Station
- Everett Community College
- Riverside Historic Area
- Rucker Grand-Historic Area
- Snohomish County Public Utility District (PUD) #1
- Washington State University (Everett)
- View Crest Abby Cemetery

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 1's configuration started with determining whether Northwest Everett and Delta should exist in the same district
- Delta and Northwest Everett were combined in the same district after two analysis showed a relatively small turnout difference between combining Delta with an NW Everett/Bayside/Riverside configuration or an alternative district that adjoins areas south of Delta in a Riverside/Port Gardner/Lowell/Valley View configuration¹⁸
- The next decision was to split mostly Bayside or Riverside. Both neighborhoods could not be contained within District 1 since the district would exceed population deviation requirements. Bayside was split along Precinct 18, which allowed for most of downtown to be included in District 2. Also, Precinct 18 is a good demarcation point since it appears to match socioeconomically with the northwest precincts in Port Gardner
- Precinct 17 was added to contain most of Riverside. Only a small portion of Riverside was left in District 2 (with zero population). Precinct 17 also splits Port Gardner, with seven persons left contained within District 1

¹⁸ The second analysis (post public meetings) showed a turnout difference of 275 additional voters using 2018 election results between a Delta district contained within Plan A-8's District 1 (Delta, combined with NW Everett, Bayside and Riverside), and a Delta district that extends south to Lowell and Valley View. Using 2019 election results, the turnout difference was 392 additional voters in District 1. The earlier initial analysis showed a turnout difference of 336 and 357 voters for the 2018 and 2019 elections, respectively for similar district configurations.

District 2

District Core: Lowell Neighborhood
 2010 Population: 20,693
 Population Deviation: 0.43%
 2020 Estimated Population: 23,340

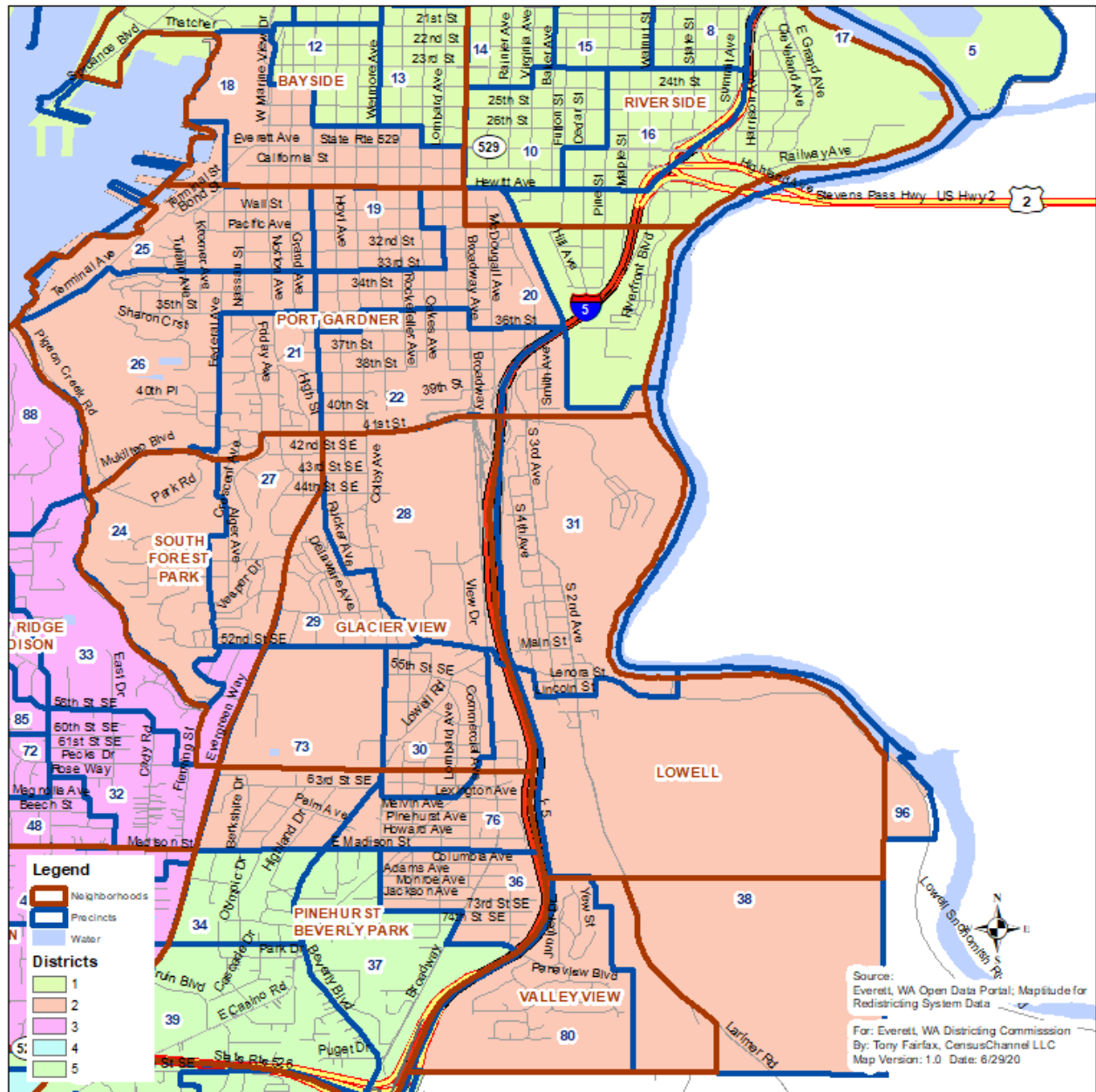


Figure 5–3 District 2

District 2 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 2 is a central city-based district with its core selected as the Lowell neighborhood. The district extends diagonally northward from the east to the west of central Everett and contains the following neighborhoods: Glacier view (whole), Lowell (whole), Pinehurst Beverly Park (part), Port Gardner (part), South Forest Park (part). Only one precinct (Precinct 18) of Bayside is included in District 2. Precinct 18 of Bayside was added to District 2 to meet equal population requirements for District 1, allow for Riverside to mostly be contained in District 1, and enable most of downtown to exist in the district (see Figure 5-4 red circle).

The majority of downtown is contained within District 2. The stairstep shaped precinct 18 represents the northern portion of District 2 with Thatcher road as the uppermost boundary. The district's northern boundary stairsteps downward toward the east to Hewitt Ave and then to the boundary of Precinct 17.

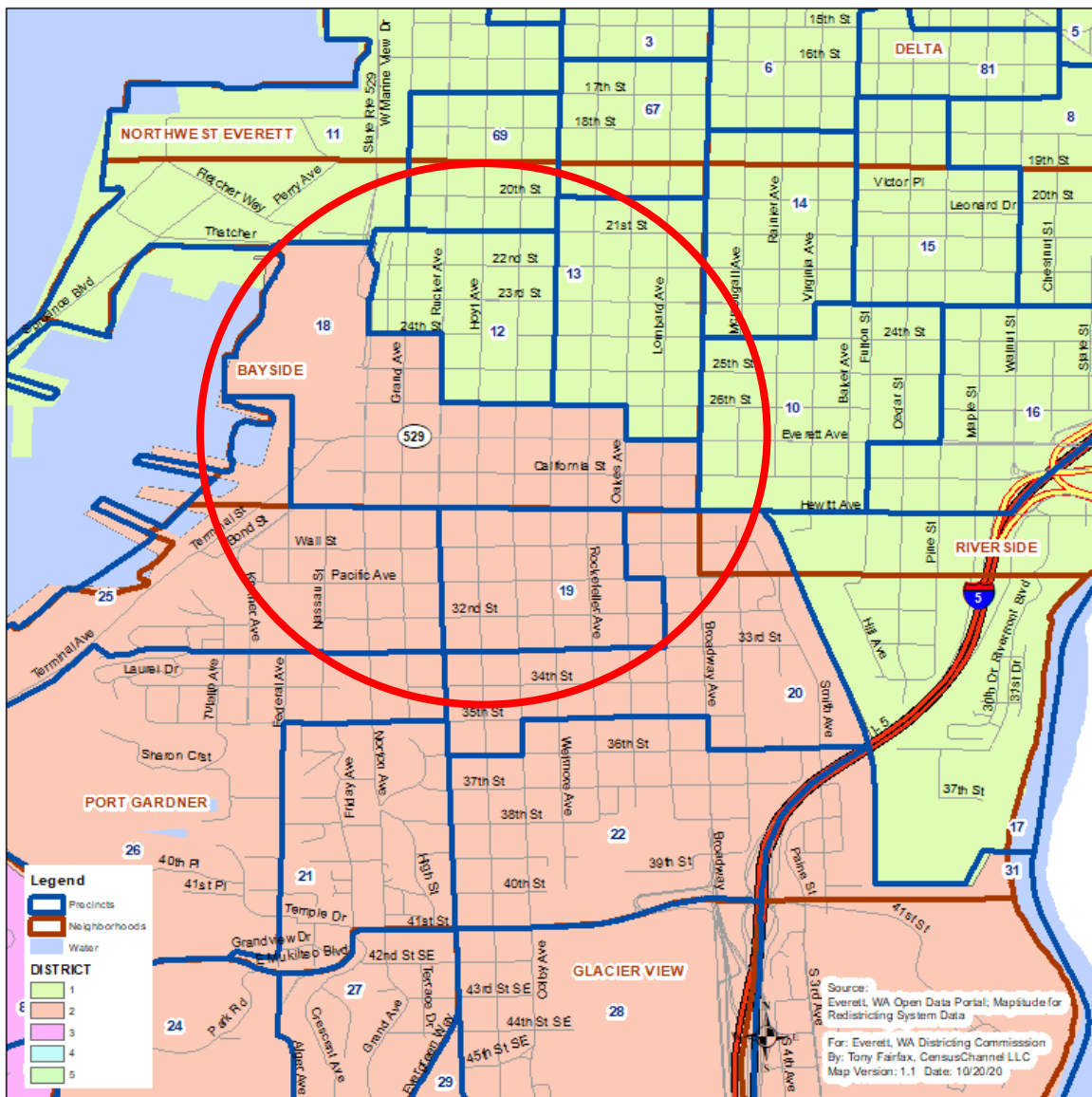


Figure 5-4 District 2 Northern Zoom Zoom w/2010 Block Population

South Forest Park is wholly contained within the district except for a sliver of an area in the south. In 2010 there were 341 persons residing in that area, which is included in District 3.

This small area is contained within District 3 because it lies inside a precinct that is mostly included in View Ridge-Madison (Precinct 33). Thus, Precinct 33 splits the neighborhood of South Forest Park. The part of South Forest Park that is not within District 2 extends from 52nd Street SE to Peck Dr. (north to south), Evergreen Way on the east, and Precinct 33 boundary on the west (from the south - Fleming St. to 56 St. SE to Fairview Ave. to College Ave.).

Major Places of Interest contained within District 2 include:

- Angles of the Wind Arena
- Everett Events Center
- Everett Golf and Country Club
- Everett Performing Arts Center
- Evergreen Cemetery
- Norton-Grand Historic Areas
- Memorial Stadium
- Snohomish County Court House

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 2's configuration began with establishing Lowell as the core area. Valley View was added to District 2 due to Precinct 38 splitting both Lowell and Valley View. In order to keep Lowell whole and Valley View whole and to minimize neighborhood splits, Precinct 80 was added to District 2, which allowed for Valley View to exist wholly contained within the district.
- From Lowell and Valley View the district expanded northwest to include Port Gardner and a portion of Bayside. Since Bayside was split by District 1 by removing Precinct 18, most of downtown could be included in District 2. In addition, most of Port Gardner was contained as well. Precinct 17 was previously removed and placed in District 1, which contained only seven persons.
- Although District 2 could not extend further northwest, due to abutting with View Ridge Madison (a district core area), it could add most of South Forest Park. Thus, there was a decision point on whether to include South Forest Park within District 2 or District 3. Socioeconomically South Forest Park could match either District 2 or 3.
- It was determined that in order for District 3 to exist within the acceptable population deviation, Evergreen and South Forest Park could not both be wholly contained within District 3. Thus, most of South Forest Park was placed in District 2. Only a small segment of South Forest Park remains in District 3 (341 persons) due to Precinct 33 splitting the neighborhood.
- The entire neighborhood of Glacier View and a portion of Pinehurst Beverly Park was added to District 2 in order to bring the district within acceptable population deviation. All of these precincts that were added were proper matches for District 2.

District 3

District Core: Boulevard Bluff - Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven – View Ridge Madison
 2010 Population: 19,765
 Population Deviation: -4.07%
 2020 Estimated Population: 21,215

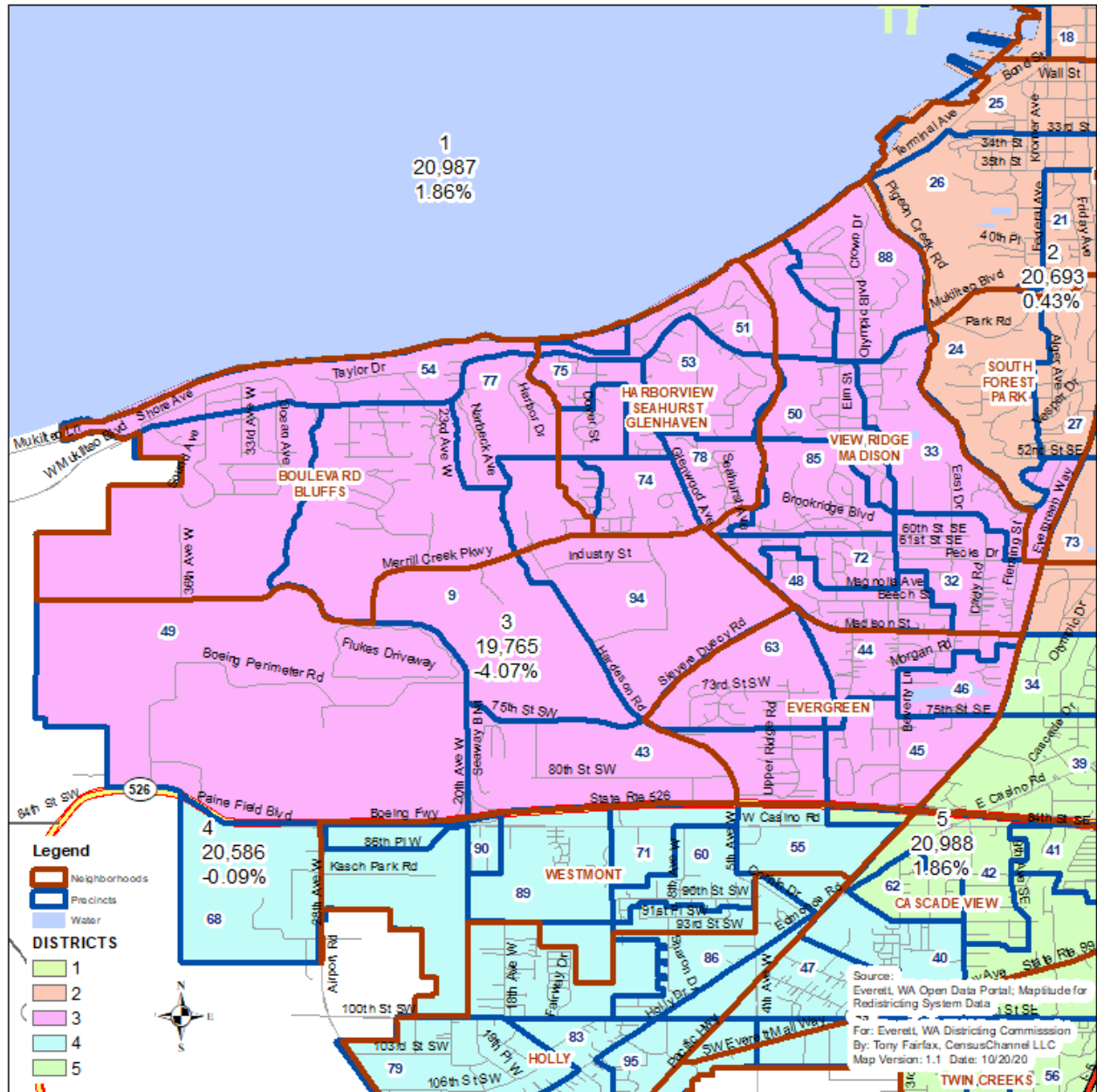


Figure 5–5 District 3

District 3 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 3 is a western coastal based district with its core selected as the – Boulevard Bluff, Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven, and View Ridge Madison neighborhoods. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Boulevard Bluff (whole), Evergreen (whole), Harborview Seahurst Glenhaven (whole), South Forest Park (part), and View Ridge Madison (whole).

The district extends from Port Gardner Bay to the Boeing Freeway (north to south) and west city boundary to the eastern boundary of precinct 33 and 88 as well as the Evergreen Way (west to east). The district contains a small portion of South Forest Park that exists inside precinct 33 (see Figure 5-6). As with District 2, this was necessary due to the splitting of South Forest Park by precinct 33.

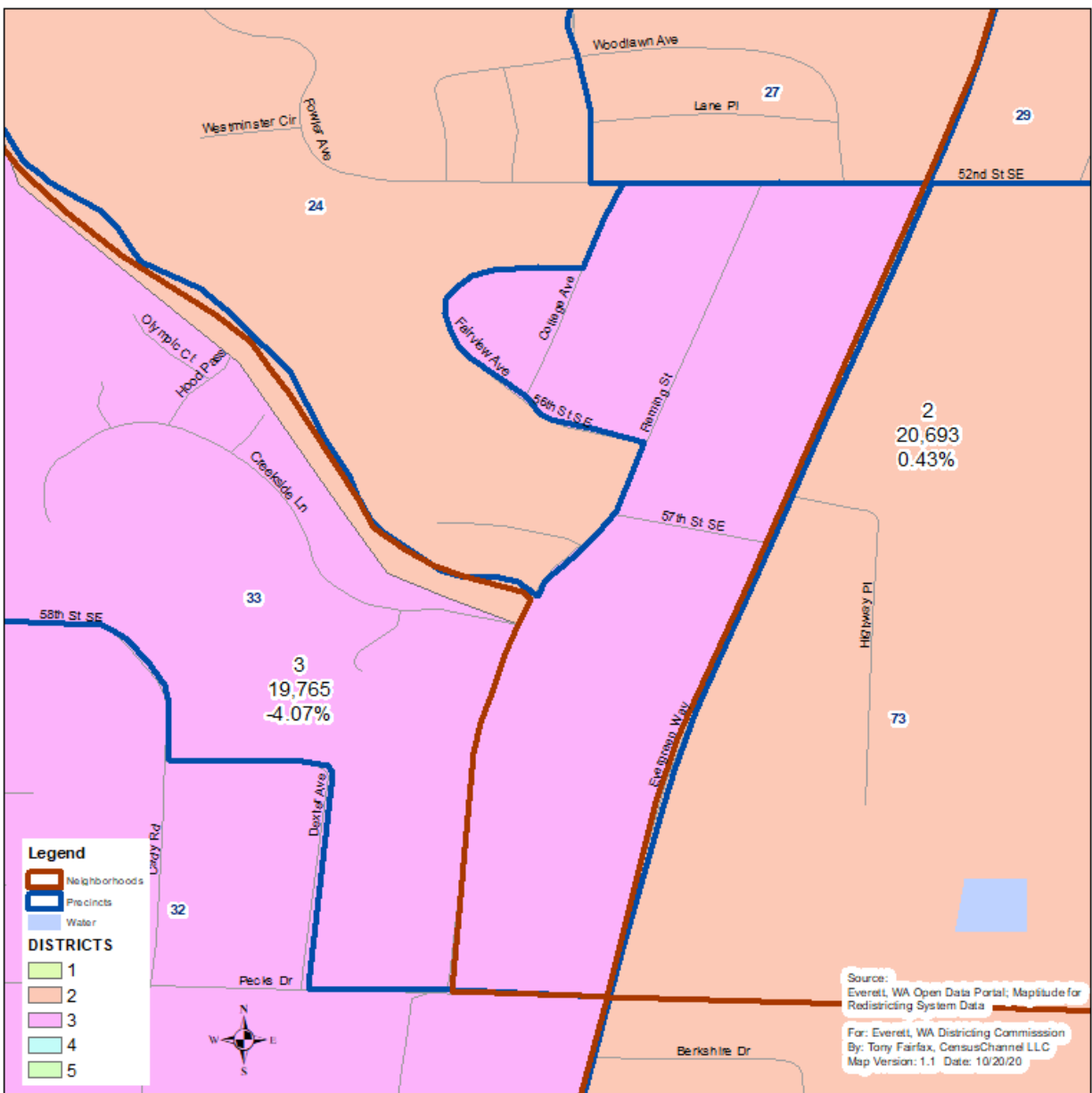


Figure 5–6 District 3 South Forest Park Zoom to Precinct 33

Major Places of Interest contained within District 3 include:

- The Boeing Company
- Beverly Lake
- EVCC Corporate and Continuing Education Center
- Howarth Park

Rationale for District 3 Configuration:

- District 3's configuration began with wholly containing the district's core areas of Boulevard Bluffs, Harborview-Seahurst-Glenhaven, and View Ridge-Madison neighborhoods. Once it was determined that most¹⁹ of South Forest Park would be added to District 2, Evergreen could be added wholly within Districts 3. Adding Evergreen brought the district within acceptable population deviation.

¹⁹ A small portion of South Forest Park (341 persons) exists in District 3 due to Precinct 33 splitting the neighborhoods of South Forest Park and View Ridge-Madison.

District 4

District Core: Casino Road within Westmont
 2010 Population: 20,586
 Population Deviation: -0.09%
 2020 Estimated Population: 22,814

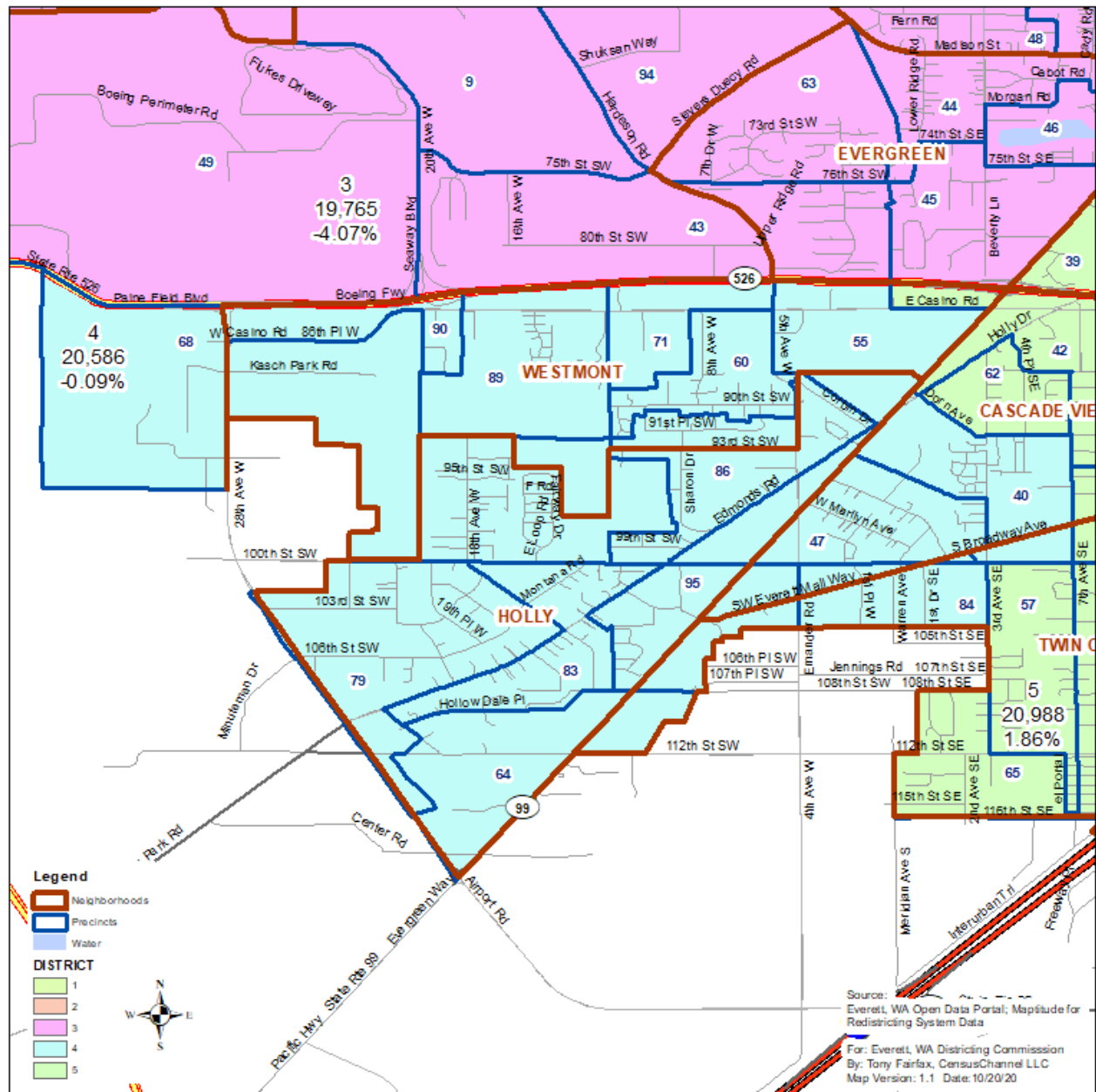


Figure 5 – 7 District 4

District 4 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 4 is a southern-based district with its core selected as Casino Road. Since roads should not be solely encompassed as a core, most of the neighborhood of Westmont was added to the district. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Cascade View (part), Holly (whole), Twin Creeks (part), and Westmont (part). A small portion (one census block) of Westmont is not contained in District 4. In 2010, five persons resided in this area. This portion is bounded by Casino Road, Evergreen Way, and the Boeing Free Way and contained within Precinct 42. However, Precinct 42 is split by Westmont and Cascade View.

The northern boundary of the district is the Boeing Freeway. The western boundary of the district is the southern city boundary (Precincts 68, 79, 64) with the intersection of Airport Road and Evergreen Way, the southernmost point.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 4 include:

- The Boeing Company
- Kasch Memorial Park
- Sno-Isle Technical Skill Center
- Walter E Hall Golf Course
- Walter E Hall Park

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 4's configuration began with the core area of Casino Road. Since it was not conventional redistricting practice to follow only a road, the neighborhood of Westmont was the starting point for District 4. Only a single census block in Westmont remained "not" included in District 4 (containing five persons in 2010). This block exists in Precinct 42 (which splits Westmont and Cascade View).
- Crossing over the Boeing Freeway (a natural infrastructure boundary) and splitting Evergreen was not a desirable choice (due to preserving communities of interest and attempting to coincide with natural infrastructure boundaries). Instead, it was decided to add the neighborhood of Holly to District 4, which had similar socioeconomic and demographic attributes, and is geographically intertwined with Westmont.
- Precinct 47 and Precinct 95 were added to wholly contain Holly within District 4 and to bring the district population within an acceptable population deviation. These two precincts also had similar socioeconomic attributes that matched District 4.
- After the public forums, the commission decided to remove Precinct 40 (in Plan A-8) from District 5 and add it to District 4. This change lowered the population deviation of District 4 and District 5, which allowed for greater population growth in District 5.

District 5

District Core: Silver Creek Neighborhood
 2010 Population: 20,988
 Deviation: 1.86%
 2020 Estimated Population: 24,026

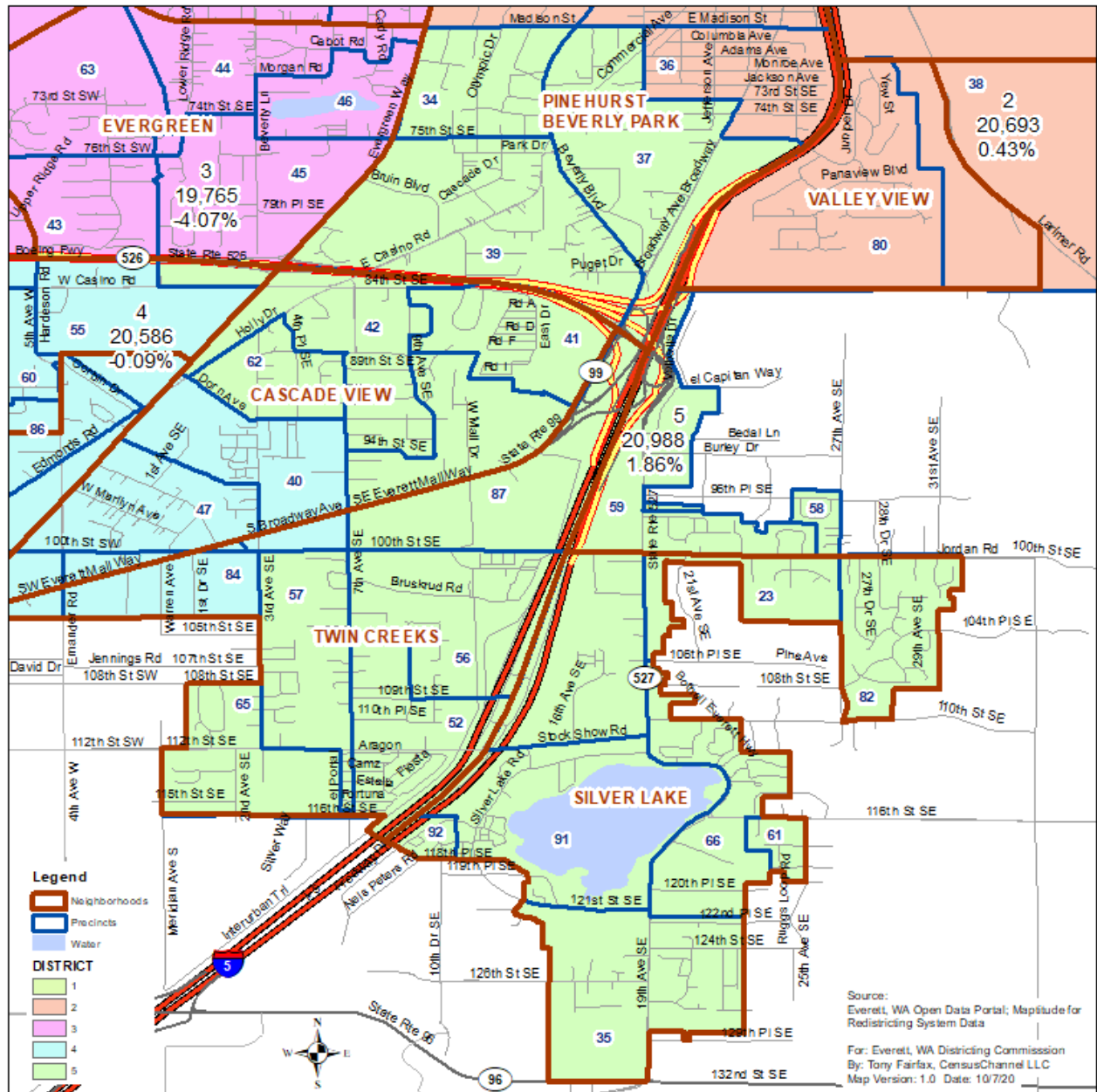


Figure 5 – 8 District 5

District 5 Geographic Description & Characteristics:

District 5 is a southern-based district with its core selected as the Silver Creek neighborhood. The district contains the following neighborhoods: Cascade View (part), Pinehurst Beverly Park (part), Silver Creek (whole), and Twin Creeks (part), Westmont (part). A small portion of Westmont is contained in District 5 (only five persons in 2010).

The northern end of the district is Madison Street and follows Evergreen Way on the western boundary until precinct 40, then follows the precinct boundary until it reaches 3rd Ave SE (Precinct 57). The northern end of District 5 also includes three precincts in Pinehurst Beverly Park. The precincts are 34, 37, and 39. The district extends on the northeast side to the Valley View neighborhood.

The northwestern boundary continues to follow precinct 57 until it reaches 108th Street (Precinct 65). Precinct 35 is the southern end of the district. All of the precincts south and east of Interstate 5 are contained within District 5.

Major Places of Interest contained within District 5 include:

- Everett Mall
- Cypress Lawn Cemetery
- Cypress Lawn Memorial Park
- Silver Lake
- Silver Lake Park

Rationale for District Configuration:

- District 5's configuration began with the core area of Silver Lake. District 5 added the nearby neighborhood precincts of Twin Creeks and Cascade View. Twin Creeks precincts must be added since Silver Lake is landlocked. The remaining portions of Cascade View were added to District 5. These precincts have slightly similar socioeconomic attributes to District 5.
- After the additions of Twin Creeks and Cascade View, a greater amount of population was still needed for the district. It was decided not to crossover Evergreen Way and split the Evergreen neighborhood to add population.
- Instead, areas of Pinehurst Beverly Park were added in order to bring District 5's population deviation within an acceptable range. Therefore, Precincts 34, 37, and 39 were included in District 5. These precincts have socioeconomic attributes that are reasonably close to District 5's (the choice was limited since the commission did not desire to split Evergreen or split Valley View in a noncompact manner).
- As mentioned previously for District 4, after the public forums, the commission decided to remove Precinct 40 (in Plan A-8) from District 5 and add it to District 4. This change lowered the population deviation of District 4 and District 5, which allowed for greater population growth in District 5.

6.0 Lake Chaplain Area in the Final Districting Plan A-9

One of the last decisions made by the commission was to determine which district contains the Lake Chaplain area. The Lake Chaplain area of the city exists to the east, many miles away from the main city area (see Figure 6-1). Lake Chaplain provides water to the city of Everett, WA, and its surrounding areas. Since all areas of the city must be attached to a district, a determination was made on which district should contain Lake Chaplain.

It was discovered that three pipelines coming from Lake Chaplain are attached to the Riverside neighborhood, and one pipeline connects to Lowell (see Figure 6-2). Thus, District 1 was selected to include the Lake Chaplain area since the majority of pipelines are connected to the Riverside neighborhood that is contained within the district.

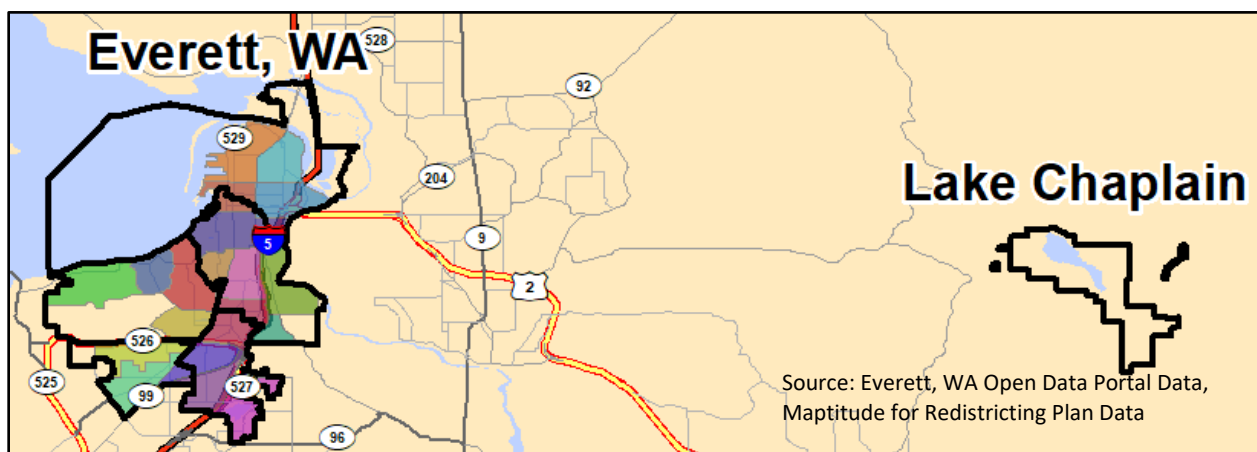


Figure 6 – 1 Everett, WA and Lake Chaplain

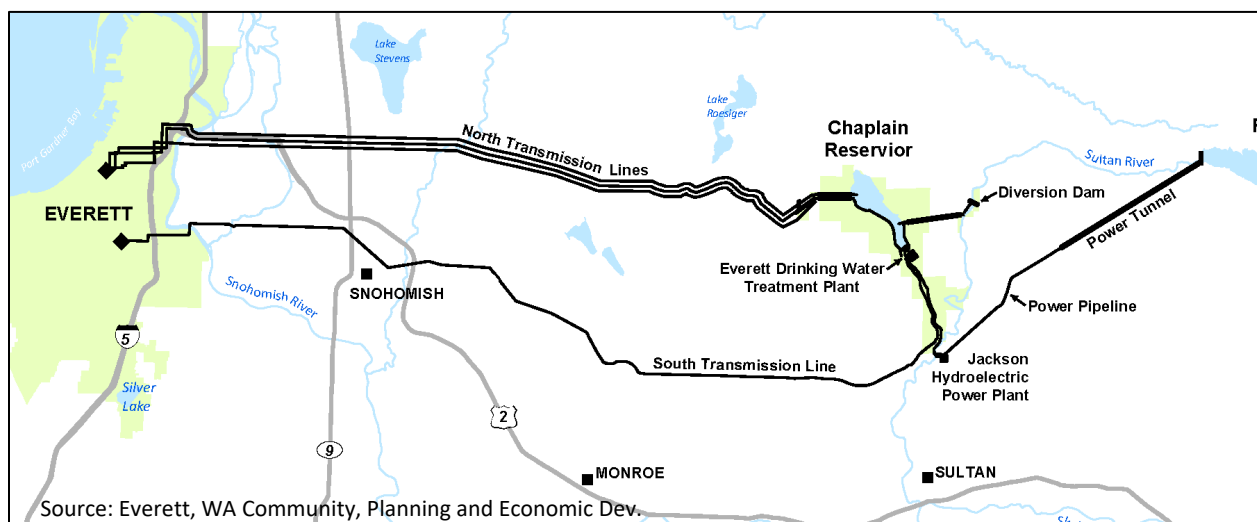


Figure 6 – 2 Pipelines from Lake Chaplain to Everett, WA

Appendix A

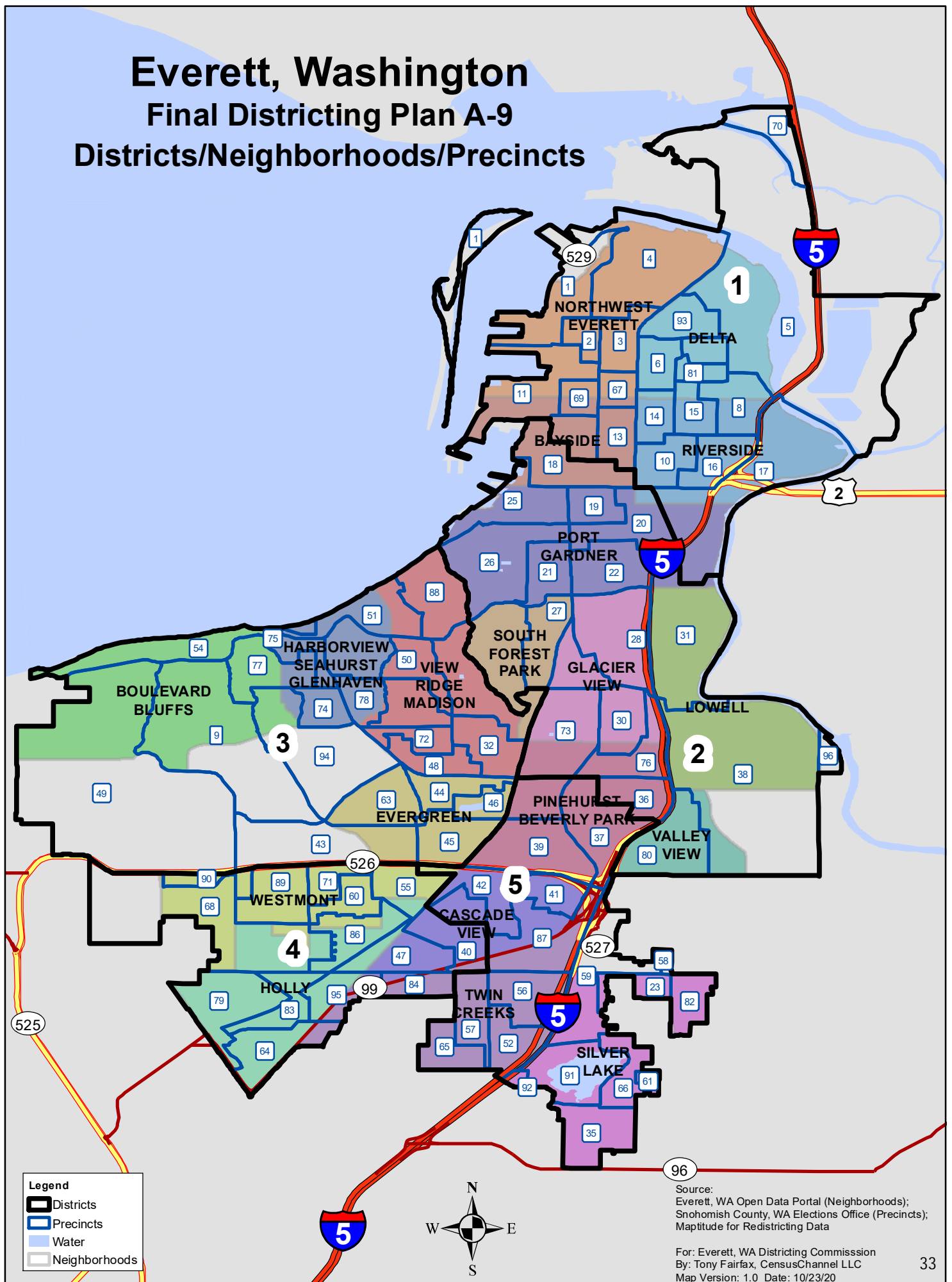
Final Districting Plan A-9 Map

Final Districting Plan A-9 Districts 1-5 Zoom Maps

Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

Districts/Neighborhoods/Precincts



Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

District 1

Legend

- Districts
- Precincts
- Roads
- Water
- Neighborhoods

Source:
Everett, WA Open Data Portal (Neighborhoods);
Snohomish County, WA Elections Office (Precincts);
Mapitude for Redistricting Data

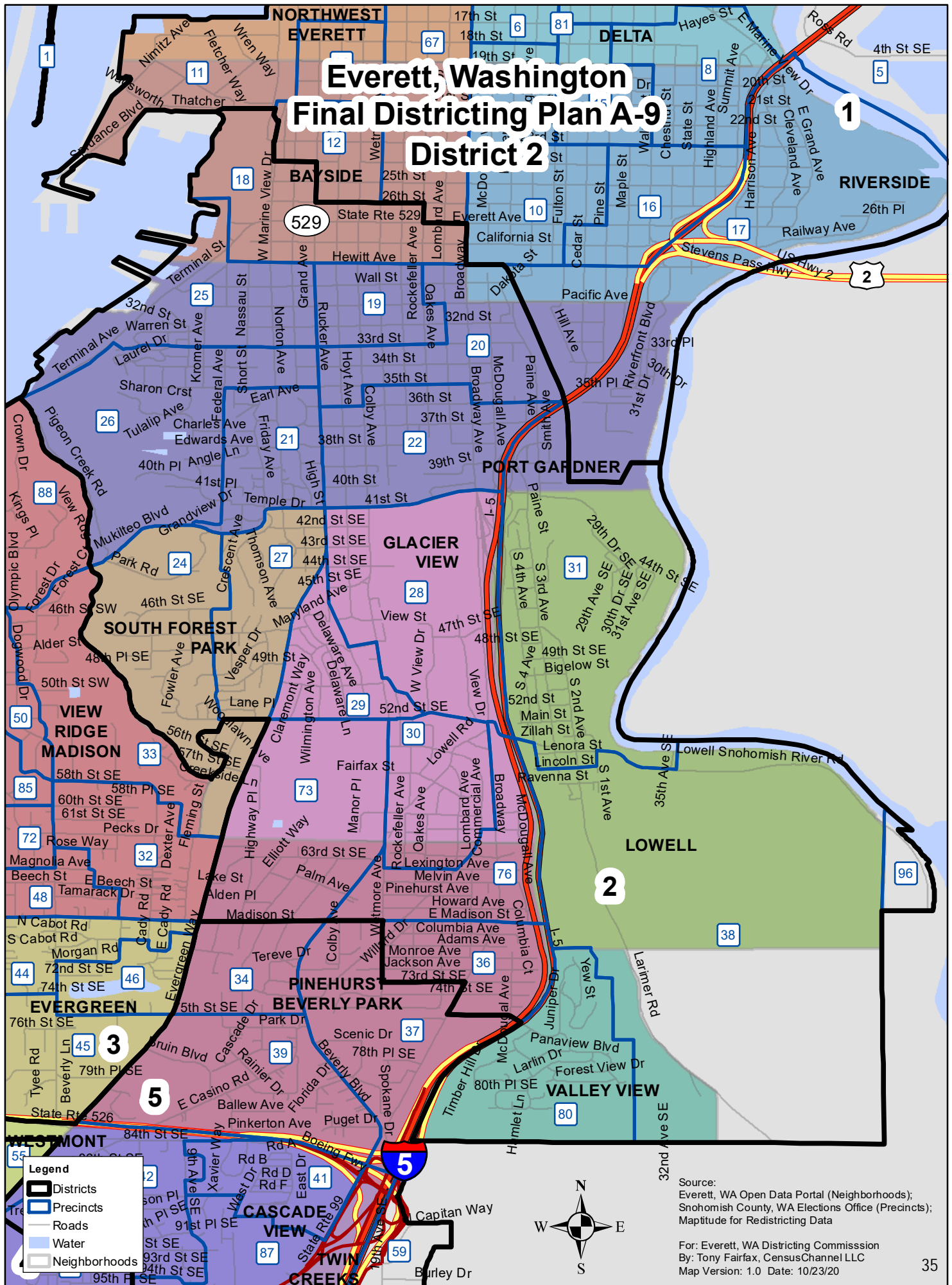
For: Everett, WA Districting Commission
By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
Map Version: 1.0 **Date:** 10/23/20

34

Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

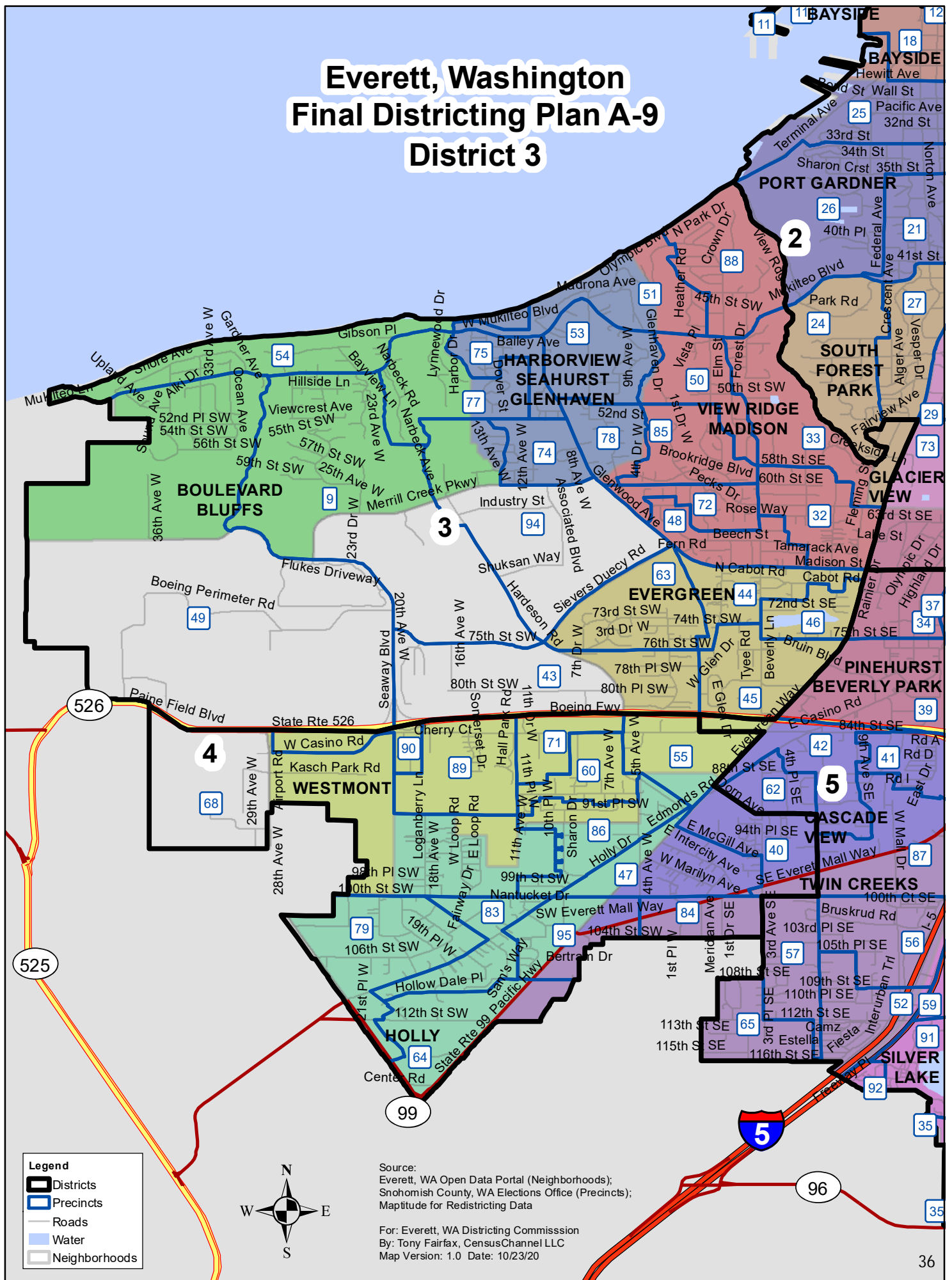
District 2



Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

District 3



Legend

- Districts
- Precincts
- Roads
- Water
- Neighborhoods



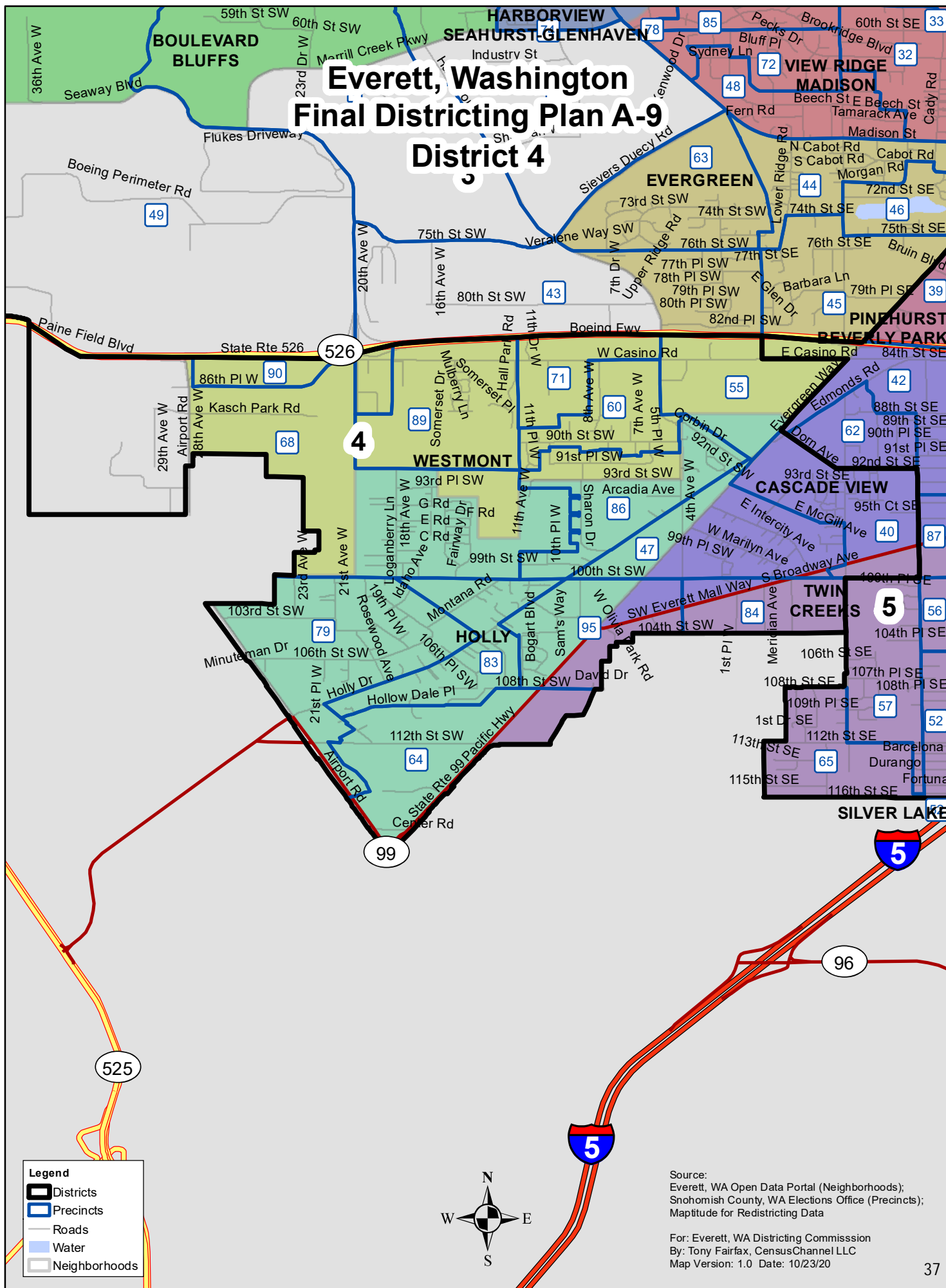
Source:
 Everett, WA Open Data Portal (Neighborhoods);
 Snohomish County, WA Elections Office (Precincts);
 Mapitude for Redistricting Data

For: Everett, WA Districting Commission
 By: Tony Fairfax, CensusChannel LLC
 Map Version: 1.0 Date: 10/23/20

Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

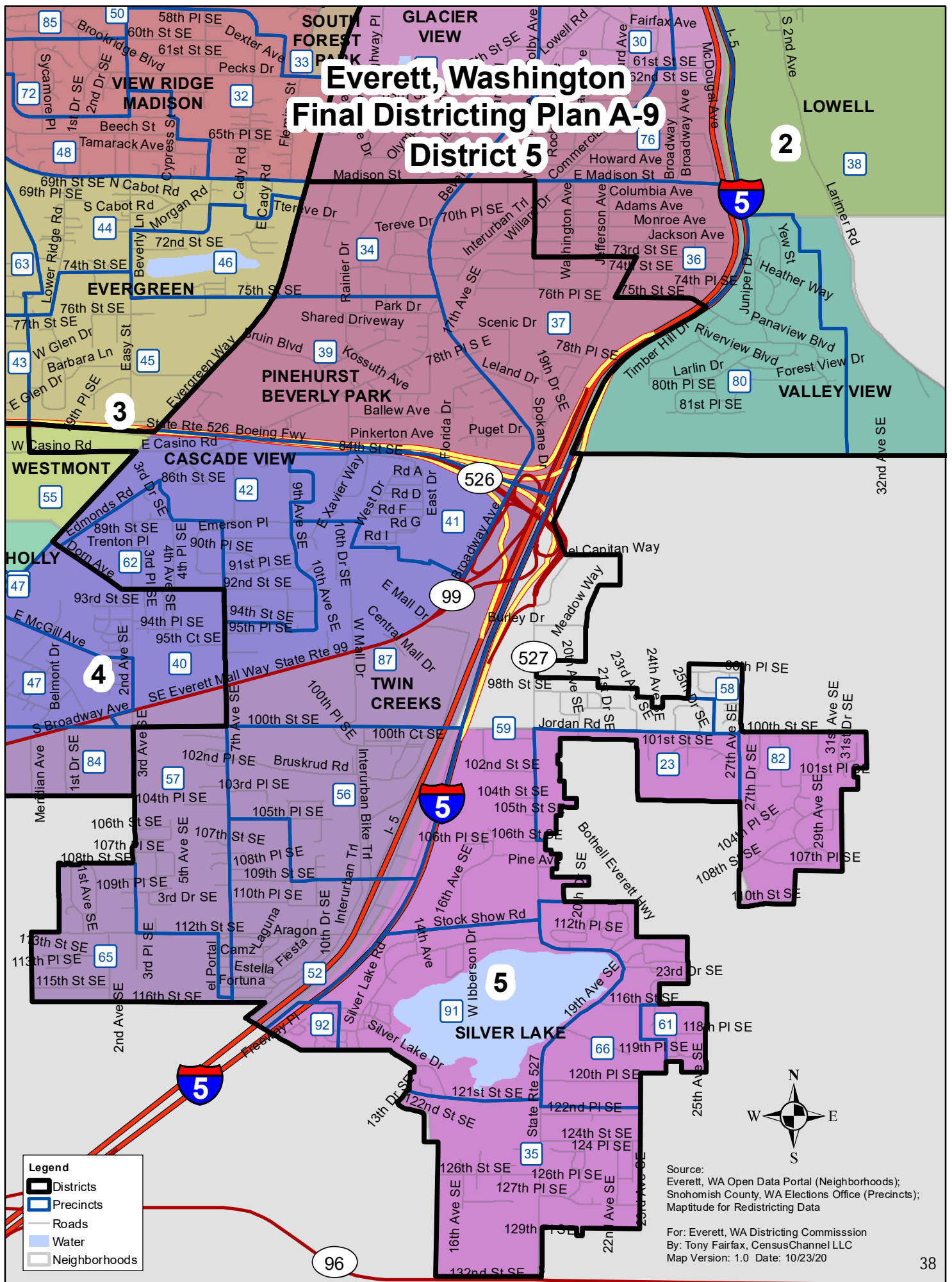
District 4



Everett, Washington

Final Districting Plan A-9

District 5



Appendix B

Final Districting Plan A-9 Districting Statistics Report

Final Districting Plan A-9 Contiguity Report

Final Districting Plan A-9 Compactness Measures Report

District Statistics

Wednesday, October 21, 2020

11:57 AM

District 1

Total Population 20,987 Total18+ 16,516
Deviation 383
Dev Percentage 1.86%

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Bl	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,319	15,544	770	307	980	243
Total %	11.05%	74.06%	3.67%	1.46%	4.67%	1.16%
Total18+	1,400	12,911	608	250	767	138
Total18+ %	8.48%	78.17%	3.68%	1.51%	4.64%	0.84%

District 2

Total Population 20,693 Total18+ 16,975
Deviation 89
Dev Percentage 0.43%

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Bl	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	1,969	16,118	770	303	711	70
Total %	9.52%	77.89%	3.72%	1.46%	3.44%	0.34%
Total18+	1,289	13,730	628	255	574	49
Total18+ %	7.59%	80.88%	3.70%	1.50%	3.38%	0.29%

District 3

Total Population 19,765 Total18+ 15,057
Deviation -839
Dev Percentage -4.07%

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Bl	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,015	14,438	580	174	1,646	118
Total %	10.19%	73.05%	2.93%	0.88%	8.33%	0.60%
Total18+	1,192	11,554	400	128	1,283	72
Total18+ %	7.92%	76.74%	2.66%	0.85%	8.52%	0.48%

District 4

Total Population 20,586 Total18+ 15,281
Deviation -18
Dev Percentage -0.09%

	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Bl	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	5,442	10,753	995	165	2,215	156
Total %	26.44%	52.23%	4.83%	0.80%	10.76%	0.76%
Total18+	3,314	8,811	770	132	1,709	105
Total18+ %	21.69%	57.66%	5.04%	0.86%	11.18%	0.69%

District 5						
Total Population	20,988	Total18+	15,775			
Deviation	384					
Dev Percentage	1.86%					
	[Hispanic Origin]	NH_Wht	NH_Blck	NH_Ind	NH_Asn	NH_Hwn
Total	2,850	13,636	806	180	2,397	125
Total %	13.58%	64.97%	3.84%	0.86%	11.42%	0.60%
Total18+	1,682	10,962	581	141	1,814	93
Total18+ %	10.66%	69.49%	3.68%	0.89%	11.50%	0.59%

User: Tony Fairfax
Plan Name: EWA A-9
Plan Type: 5-Districts

Contiguity Report

Wednesday, October 21, 2020

12:12 PM

District	Number of Distinct Areas
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1

Measures of Compactness Report

Wednesday, October 7, 2020

1:51 PM

	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
Sum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Min	0.31	0.18	0.64
Max	0.60	0.54	0.88
Mean	0.43	0.35	0.78
Std. Dev.	0.12	0.13	0.09
District	Reock	Polsby-Popper	Area/Convex Hull
1	0.43	0.35	0.80
2	0.33	0.31	0.82
3	0.60	0.54	0.88
4	0.48	0.36	0.76
5	0.31	0.18	0.64